The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.......NO. 5812. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 9, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Peaceful Vote Throughout the French Empire Yesterday.

A Large Majority Against the Plebiscitum in Paris.

Military Precautions for the Preservation of Order.

Austrian Leadership in Opposition to the Papal Programme.

Great Destruction of Property by Hail in Philadelphia.

THE PLEBISCITUM.

The Vote in France—Military Precautions to Preserve Order—Prosecutions and Arrests—The Vote of Paris 54.000 against the Government.

PARIS, May 8—Noon.—The Prefect of Police issued this morning the following proclamation:

"Rumors, alarming for the public peace, circulate in several parts of the capital, and disorders are predicted as sure to follow the counting of the vote. The Prefect of Police, therefore, deems it his duty to warn the citizens that the most efficacious measures have been taken to repress with energy and promptitude every attempt at sedition. The Prefect invites all good citizens to keep away from places where criminal attempts may be made, and thus aid those specially charged with insuring respect for persons and property."

PROGRESS OF THE VOTE.

PARIS, May 8—6 P. M.—The voting on the *plebiscitum* is completed, and the counting has commenced. Great military precautions were taken, and the city has been quiet all day. Dispatches from the departments report all quiet. Semi-official journals anticipate disturbances to-night or to-morrow, but nothing has occurred up to the present hour to confirm their fears. All the election committees are assembled at their places of meeting, and will remain there all night to receive the returns from the Provinces. Polls were opened in the barracks, and nearly all the soldiers in and around the city cast their votes, but no civilian was admitted to witness the voting.

THE PLOT—POLITICAL PROSECUTIONS.

The Police continue, unremittingly, their search for parties implicated in the alleged conspiracy, and many arrests were made today...M. LISSAGARAY has been condemned to one year's imprisonment and a fine of 2,000 francs, for making violent speeches at political meetings. Other persons have received similar sentences for inflammatory speeches in the Provinces, where many journals have been seized, and several condemned to heavy penalties. A large number of arrests have also been made in the departments. GUSTAVE FLOURENS is still in London.

EXCITEMENT—AN ESTIMATE OF THE VOTE.

PARIS, May 8—11 o'clock P. M.—The people have assembled in immense crowds in the boulevards and other parts of the city. The agitation is very great, but there has yet been no conflict with the Police or troops. Nothing definite as to the result of the vote is known at this hour; but it is roughly estimated that the city has given 139,000 votes against and 107,000 for the *plebiscitum*. In the departments, as far as heard from, the great majority have voted in the affirmative.

MILITARY PRECAUTIONS.

The precautions against an outbreak are doubled. A strong military guard has been stationed around the Tuileries. The *Place du Conservatoire* and the *Place des Arts-et-Métiers* are occupied by troops, and the *Place des Invalides* is filled with cavalry. Fresh troops from the Camp of St. Maur arrived in Paris to-night.

THE FIRST RETURNS.

PARIS, May 8—Midnight.—The vote on the *plebiscitum* in the City of Paris, with one section only to hear from, is as follows:

Yes	138,770
No	182,881

The city remains tranquil. A few returns from the surrounding provinces foot up as follows:

Yes	106,536
No	39,310

EUROPE.

Austrian Opposition to Rome—The Spanish Prelates and the Constitution—Germany—Mr. Bright's Seat in the English Cabinet.

VIENNA, May 8.—The reply of Cardinal ANTONELLI to Baron VON BEUST'S note of Feb. 10, has been received. The Cardinal holds to the position taken by the Court of Rome, and exhibits annoyance at the spectacle of Austria leading the opposition among the Powers.

MADRID, May 8.—In reply to Deputies to the Cortes the Ministers of Justice and Finance declare that the State will no longer pay salaries of those Bishops who refuse to take the oath to the new Constitution; but the Government cannot displace the Bishops because it did not appoint them.

BERLIN, May 8.—King WILLIAM closed the session of the Zollverein Parliament with a speech from the throne. He returned thanks for the ratification of treaties with Mexico and the Hawaiian Islands, and congratulated the members on the work accomplished. The King today formally received the Chinese Embassy.

LONDON, May 8.—The *Observer* revives the rumor of the retirement of Mr. BRIGHT from the Ministry, and mentions Mr. MUNDELLA as his probable successor.

A Steamer Sunk, with the Captain, Mate and their Families—The Mordaunt Divorce Suit—The Phillips Case—British Parliament.

LONDON, May 7.—The steamer *Earl of Elgin* was sunk, having collided with an unknown vessel. The Captain, mate and their families were lost. Only seven of those who were on board escaped death....The decision in the Mordaunt divorce case is ready, but will not be delivered until the next term of the Court....The death of Dr. SIMPSON, of Edinburgh, revives the controversy respecting the invention of chloroform. ....PHILLIPS, the alleged defaulter, who was arrested at Queenstown, on the arrival of the *Idaho*, (on board which steamer he was a passenger,) has had a preliminary examination, and been remanded to await the testimony of Capt. CUTTING, of the *Idaho*. It is reported that Capt. CUTTING died today. One story is that he committed suicide today in Liverpool. He resigned after the last trip of the *Idaho* to engage in some mercantile pursuit.... The new steam-ship *Sidonian*, for the Anchor Line, was successfully launched at Glasgow today....In the House of Commons, last evening, the Irish Land bill was discussed in committee until the hour of adjournment. Many amendments were introduced, debated and rejected. Mr. PALMER'S amendment restricting the application of the improvement clause to tenancies created under this bill, provoked an unusually long and interesting discussion. At length, on division, the amendment was rejected by 89 majority. The clause was then adopted. The Committee rose, progress was reported, and the House at 2 o'clock, adjourned.

Murder of an Austrian Prince in Russia—The Austrian Cabinet—Prussia and the Pope—Rebel Victory in China.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 7.—Prince L. D. ARENBERG, an attaché of the Austrian Legation in this city, was murdered today. His mutilated body was found in his own room this morning. The assassin is unknown.

VIENNA, May 7.—The commercial treaty with Guatemala has been ratified and signed by the Austrian Government....Herr PETRINO has exchanged places with Herr WIEDEMANN in the Cabinet. The former takes the portfolio of the National Defences, and the latter that of Agriculture.

LONDON, May 7.—The Prussian Consul at Rome, Herr D'ARNHIM, has delivered a dispatch to Cardinal ANTONELLI, strongly supporting the remonstrance of NAPOLEON....Dispatches just received state that the defeat of the Imperial army at Shansi, in the north of China, which was before reported, is fully confirmed.

CUBA.

The Trial and Execution of Gen. Goicouria—Expeditious Vengeance.

HAVANA, May 7.—The steamer *Triunfo* arrived here last night, bringing the Cuban Gen. GOICOURIA under a strong guard of naval officers. GOICOURIA was immediately taken to the jail, where a "verbal" Court-martial was assembled for the purpose of trying him. The Court sentenced him to be garroted, and he was then placed in the capilla. At 4 o'clock this morning he was taken to Principe Fort, and at 8 o'clock garroted. An immense concourse of persons assembled on the heights of Principe. The General remained perfectly serene and firm to the last.

AUSTRALASIA.

Arrival of the Idaho at San Francisco—Australian News—The War in New-Zealand—Withdrawal of British Troops.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—The steamer *Idaho* arrived today from Honolulu, bringing the first direct Australian mail. The *Idaho* connected at Honolulu with the steamer *Wonga-Wonga*, from Sydney, and is full of passengers. The latest advices from Sydney are to the 26th of March, and from Auckland to the 4th of April. The *Idaho* brings 210 passengers from Australia, nearly all of whom are en route for England; and a very large mail from New South Wales and New-Zealand. Twenty of the passengers by the *Wonga-Wonga* remained at Honolulu, for the reason that the accommodations of the *Idaho* were insufficient. The North Transportation Company propose having faster steamers on the Honolulu route immediately, and hereafter no inconvenience or delay will occur. The *Wonga-Wonga* is to be followed by the *City of Adelaide* and the *City of Melbourne*, which have been chartered by Mr. HALL, who was formerly United States Consul at Sydney, and who has obtained a subsidy from the New-Zealand Government.

VICTORIA.

A political crisis prevailed in Victoria. Minister MCPHERSON had been twice defeated during one day, and it was thought certain that he would resign. Mr. MCCULLOUCH, the Ex-Premier of Victoria, had been knighted. Bids had been tendered and accepted for the construction of an additional fifty-six miles of the Government railroad, for $1,465,000. ROBERT GLADSTONE, a nephew of the English Premier, had been killed by a fall from a horse. The Victoria Legislature had voted a pension £1,000 yearly to the widow of Ex-Gov. DARLING.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The general elections were progressing. A portion of the Government surveying party had returned to Adelaide from Carpentaria, and had made a favorable report of their labors.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Great floods had prevailed on the eastern coast of Australia, causing immense destruction of property and the loss of many lives. The gales had been very heavy, and numerous shipwrecks had been reported. Police-Magistrate FAUCETT had been committed for killing a drunken man. The estate of Hon JOHN ROBERTSON, late Premier, had been sequestrated. His liabilities amounted to $1,250,000. The political affairs of New South Wales were unimportant. The Legislature was in session.

QUEENSLAND.

The construction of a telegraph line through Queensland, to connect with the Singapore cable, would be immediately commenced. The sugar and cotton crops in Queensland had been seriously damaged by heavy floods.

NEW-ZEALAND.

The following intelligence is published in the Auckland papers of April 2:

Major ROPATA attacked Maraetipa, and captured it after one hour's engagement. The garrison were taken prisoners by the Major. Nineteen of the enemy were killed and three hundred captured. The balance escaped. The rebel chief TEKOATI had succeeded in eluding his pursuers, and retreated to the fastnesses of the Urimera country. The Government had retained the services of the friendly natives of New-Zealand to continue the pursuit. All of the English soldiers have been withdrawn from New-Zealand. The gold yield continued good throughout the colony.

Immorality in Boston—Cyprians Arrested—Seddons, the Pugilist.

BOSTON, May 8.—The City Police last night made a wholesale raid upon night-walkers, and arrested nearly 150 women and young girls. Some were able to give bail, but most of them are held in confinement for examination to-morrow morning....GEO. SEDDONS, the pugilist, who was recently arrested in St. Louis, was brought here last night on a requisition of Gov. CLAFLIN, on an old indictment for leaving the State to engage in a prize-fight at Isle of Shoals. SEDDONS was arrested at the time but forfeited his bail.

Drowning Accident—A Father and Two Sons Lost.

HUDSON, N. Y., May 8.—ROBERT DECKER, formerly doorkeeper to the State Assembly, and his two sons, residents of Greenport, near this city, were drowned in the river at Oak Hill Station, opposite Catskill, this morning about sunrise. The youngest son was gathering flood-wood when he fell overboard. His father and brother attempted to rescue him, and they were all drowned. The three bodies were recovered soon after. Coroner VOSBURGH, of this city, held an inquest, and a verdict of "accidental drowning" was rendered.

Burning of the Steam-boat Shippan at Stamford.

STAMFORD, Conn., May 8.—The steam-boat *Shippan*, running between Stamford and New-York, took fire at her dock in Stamford at 10 o'clock last night. Before she could be hauled off the fire communicated to the freight-house, which was filled with freight. Most of it was removed, but the boat and building were entirely destroyed. The boat was built five years ago, at a cost of $70,000, and was insured for $40,000. The freight-house was built this Spring, and was uninsured.

A GREAT HAIL-STORM.

Destruction of Glass in Philadelphia—The Continental Hotel Windows a Complete Wreck—Fruit Trees Destroyed—A Rush for Glaziers.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—About 2 o'clock this afternoon the most destructive hail-storm ever known here passed over the city from north-west to south-east. For nearly thirty minutes there was a continuous fall of hail-stones, from the size of a pea to six and seven inches in circumference. The damage done greatly exceeds that of the great hail-storm of September, 1868. The greatest force of the storm was along Broad-street and in the southern section of the city. On the south side of Chestnut-street above Eighth, hardly a pane of glass is left. On Broad-street, many churches had their stained glass windows destroyed. The front of the Continental Hotel, as far as the windows are considered, is a perfect wreck. The loss may be computed by thousands of dollars. Reports from the outskirts state that there is an almost total destruction of fruit trees, which were just in blossom. At 9 o'clock tonight the hail still remained in piles in the streets.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The hail-storm seems to have expended its fury in and around this city. It did not extend across the Delaware River to Camden, and dispatches from the interior say there was no hail there. Many of the hotels are greatly damaged, especially the Bingham House, on the corner of Eleventh and Market-streets, the windows being shattered in the whole front. People in all sections of the city are giving orders to glaziers this evening for repairs, as they know there will be a rush on the trade to-morrow.

THE WEST.

Judgment in Favor of the St. Louis School Authorities for $100,000—No Democratic State Ticket to be Nominated in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—The Circuit Court yesterday gave judgment in favor of the Public School Commissioners, against the Lindell heirs, for thirty-five acres of land just outside of the city limits, worth over $100,000. ....The *Times* this morning states that at a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee recently held here, it was decided not to hold a State Convention for the nomination of a State ticket, and the Chairman of the Committee has been authorized to publish an address giving the reason for such action. The *Times* also states that a number of Radical office-holders, both Federal and State, have been in session here for the purpose of effecting an organization to defeat, at the Fall election, the suffrage amendment to the State Constitution passed by the Legislature last Winter.

Decoration Day—Preparations for the Day in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—At a meeting of the former officers and soldiers of the volunteer army last night preliminary arrangements were made for decorating the graves of Union soldiers at Jefferson Barracks, and other cemeteries, on the 30th of May. The various Committees were appointed, and an invitation was extended to the citizens generally to participate in the ceremonies.

Railroad Matters—Alleged Revenue Fraud in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 7.—JAY GOULD reached here last night. His presence here, soon after the New-York Central party, has caused some anxiety. It is reported, today, that the representatives of the New-York Central were here endeavoring to make terms with the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad for more intimate business connection with that road, on account of some disturbance of the relations of the Central with the Little Miami Road. Rumor further says that JAY GOULD is here to prevent any arrangement with the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Road, and that he threatens to build a road from Cincinnati to Dayton if his wishes are not gratified. Whether this is true or not, there is doubtless something important in the wind. The impression is gaining ground that the three great roads will not always be content with two routes into Cincinnati....Col. THOMAS R. ROBERTS, former inspector of spirits under the Revenue laws, was arrested today, charged with affixing fraudulent brands and using fraudulent certificates of whiskey inspection, and conspiring with S. N. FOWLER and others to defraud the Government. The offenses are charged in 1867-'68, and the spirits involved amount to from 50,000 to 70,000 gallons, upon which the tax at that time was $2 per gallon. The Government seems to have been working up the case for some time, and is armed with considerable documentary evidence. ROBERTS was released on bail for hearing next week.

Base-Ball—The Red Stockings at Home.

CINCINNATI, May 8.—Considerable preparation was made for a fitting reception to the Red Stockings at the grounds yesterday on their return from the South, but the weather materially interfered. The Club, however, played a game with a picked nine, which resulted in a victory for the former by a score of 56 to 11.

Violent Storm in Missouri—Buildings Blown Down in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 7.—During a violent storm last night a large three-story unoccupied building, on the corner of Third and Wyandotte streets, belonging to ERMINE CASE, was blown down. The loss was $10,000. There was no insurance. Almost immediately after, a four-story block, on the corner of Third and Delaware streets, owned and occupied by AIKEN, DUBOIS & Co., leather and saddlery dealers, fell with a tremendous crash, burying the stock, which was valued at $55,000. The loss on the building is $16,000, and the insurance, $14,000. There was nobody in either building.

THE SOUTH.

The Southern Baptist Convention—Co-operation with Northern Baptists.

LOUISVILLE, May 8.—In the Southern Baptist Convention yesterday Rev. Dr. JETER, of Virginia, offered a resolution to refer to a Committee the subject of co-operation of Baptists North and South, said Committee to report whether any, and if any, what action should be taken in the premises by the Convention. After a long and spicy debate the resolution was adopted by a large majority, and a Committee of fourteen appointed.

Base-Ball—Mace and Allen—Collision—The Election in Whittemore's District, South Carolina.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 8.—A game of base-ball was played this afternoon between the White Stockings, of Chicago, and the Lone Stars, of this city. The former won. The weather was clear and pleasant, the grounds in good condition and the attendance large. The following was the score:

White Stockings	4	0	4	2	1	0	1	2	4	—18
Lone Stars	0	3	0	2	0	0	1	4	0	—10

The next game of the White Stockings will be on Wednesday with the Southerns. MACE and ALLEN are both here and are reported in good condition. ALLEN gave a successful sparring exhibition to-night.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 8.—A collision occurred this afternoon on the South Carolina Railroad, five miles from this city, between the regular passenger train and a train with several hundred colored people bound for camp-meeting. One colored boy was killed, and several colored persons were wounded....Gov. SCOTT has ordered an election on May 15 to fill the Congressional vacancy caused by Mr. WHITTEMORE'S resignation. There will be no regular party nomination, and Mr. WHITTEMORE'S only opponent will be S. C. DUNN, an ex-officer of the Federal Navy, who runs as the independent Republican candidate.

The Political Troubles in Kentucky—Jones and Stevenson.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 8.—The *Courier-Journal* of to-morrow will print a letter from Hon. THOMAS L. JONES, Member of Congress, referring to Gov. STEVENSON'S statement, in which he charges that the Governor printed the correspondence to shrink from responsibility himself and to produce a difficulty between Col. JONES and others. Col. JONES says in conclusion: "In this he is mistaken, for while I shall be ready to vindicate my honor against all, and, if necessary, to the last extremity, the issue is now and first with him, and he cannot and shall not escape." Col. JONES will reply at length hereafter to the Governor's card.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Hot Weather—The Fenians in San Francisco—Fruit Growers—Billiards.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—The hot weather continues. There are unfavorable reports from the interior in regard to crops. Such weather is unprecedented for May....There was a grand Fenian picnic, today, at Redwood City. Between 20,000 and 30,000 people were present. JOHN SAVAGE delivered an address....A Convention of California fruit-growers is in session here. A committee has been appointed to consult railroad officials in regard to freights overland....At the billiard match yesterday the sixth game was between WRIGHT and GATES. WRIGHT won in seventy-four innings. The seventh game, between LITTLE and KAEDING, was won by LITTLE in seventy-five innings.

Body of a Missing Man Found with Six Bullet-Holes in the Breast.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 8.—The body of WILLIAM P. ANGELL, of North Providence, who has been missing since Jan. 31, was found today in a reservoir pond in North Providence, by some boys who were fishing. There were six bullet-holes in his breast, his jaw was broken, and there were other indications of murder. An inquest will be held to-morrow. The father and widow of the deceased had offered rewards for the discovery of the body.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

UTICA, N. Y., May 8.—An old man named W. W. JONES was dangerously stabbed by a boy named CHARLES ADAMS, in this city last evening. ADAMS is under arrest. JONES recovery is doubtful.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 8.—Henry McIVES, the boy somnambulist, who disappeared from Cold Spring, has turned up in a town in New-Jersey.

COLUMBIA, Penn., May 8.—This morning a woman named KRAMER committed suicide by cutting her throat with a razor.

PORTLAND, Me., May 8.—GEORGE RICKER, a seaman on board a brig in the harbor, was accidentally shot in the abdomen last night by the Captain. He cannot recover.

An East Wind Not an Ill-Wind, Even in Boston.

From the Boston Transcript, May 7.

The east wind today is ugly, and it is generally voted an ill-wind. Few love it, many dread it; and it fails to win, like breezes from other points of the compass, the favor of those compelled to inhale it and shiver under its rasping and irritating influence. Still, unpopular, vituperated and shunned as it is, even this uncongenial air as atmosphere, or when storm-brewing and storm-driving, is not bad, and altogether without compensation, especially at this season. If we may so speak of such a volatile element, it serves as a hold-back, or a brake to the too ambitious and forth-putting vegetation, and checks premature, and consequently disappointed, horticultural enterprises. It brings a pause to the needless hurry that treats a few warm days as if ours was a tropical climate, or as if Summer came to us all at once.

Trees and plants and humanity require an admonition against a precocious activity. Labor would break down under sudden and continuous over-pressure; and fields and gardens would exhaust themselves by reckless and rushing growth, were it not for the rough and chilling east wind; a friend, not seldom, in the disguise of an enemy. Of course nobody likes the warning or the source from which it comes. But then, as a matter of fact, for the fruitful sweetness and floral beauty of the coming months, to be crowned with golden harvests and exuberantly-bearing orchards, the indebtedness may be as much to the retarding agencies, that show there is no jumping from February into dog-days, as to the heat of the sun, the balmy South, and the nursing showers in their nourishing warmth. Verily, the east wind enters into the work that perfects the strawberry, tints the blossoms, fills out the pears and apples, ripens the corn, and makes the grapes luscious; and we quarrel with a coadjutor, perchance, when we irately objurgate it as only a disagreeable visitor and a marplot.

The Richmond Calamity—Relief for the Sufferers.

From the Richmond Dispatch, May 7.

The Visiting Committee and the Executive Committee, appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to take measures for the relief of the sufferers, held their usual daily meeting yesterday. The Visiting Committees from the various wards made reports, showing that they had not only visited all who had been reported to them, but had made every possible effort to find out such as had not been reported. In every case where it was at all needed the Visiting Committees have given temporary relief, so that there is not one of the sufferers without the necessaries of life. The Distributing Committee, under whose direction the Visiting Committee are acting, will, at the proper time, make careful distribution of the funds left in their hands after the distribution of temporary relief.

The Chamber of Commerce, immediately on the occurrence of the terrible disaster, convened and appointed a general committee of twenty-five, a visiting committee of ten and a chief collecting and distributing committee. Never was there more zeal and devotion exhibited than that shown by all these gentlemen, and it is deeply gratifying to be able to state that the simple announcement of the Chamber of Commerce having organized themselves for the relief of the sufferers was met in a spirit of noble humanity North and South. From the North contributions are coming in freely, and a deep sentiment of gratitude pervades our community therefor.

The Chairman of the Visiting Committee is Gen. MULFORD, and it is due to him to say that he is discharging the duty confided to him with a zeal, energy and humanity which do honor to him as a man and Christian gentleman, and which are in perfect keeping with the character which he has ever borne. We need not say that the distribution of relief is made without regard to race, color, or politics.

Death of Deputy United States Marshal Keyes, of Massachusetts.

From the Boston Traveller, May 7.

The friends of JOSEPH B. KEYES, Esq., Deputy United States Marshal for this district, will regret to learn of his death, which occurred at his residence in Lowell, yesterday afternoon, of Bright's disease of the kidneys. Mr. KEYES had been afflicted with this terrible disease for some time, but continued at his post in this city until the latter part of February, when he was compelled to relinquish his business. Since then he has failed slowly but surely, and died as stated above. He was a lawyer by profession, talented and faithful, and the Government by his death will lose a most trustworthy servant, and Gen. ANDREWS a valued and highly-esteemed assistant. The deceased had held the office of Deputy Marshal for a number of years, was about forty-two years of age, a brother of Col. KEYES, of Concord, formerly United States Marshal of this district, and leaves a wife and two children. He thoroughly understood the duties of his position, and discharged them in a manner that won for him the regard of all with whom he came in contact. Mr. KEYES was a kind and indulgent husband and father, and his relatives have the sympathy of a large circle of acquaintances and friends in their sad affliction.

WASHINGTON.

The Attitude of the Senate Toward the Administration—A Better State of Affairs—Preparations for the Fall Political Campaign—The Tariff Reform Movement—The Census.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 7, 1870.

The people who compose the mass of the Republican Party and who stand by the Administration, will be glad to learn that within the past sixty days a very material change has occurred in the spirit of the Republican Party in the Senate toward the President. When this subject was first alluded to in the TIMES, it created some surprise outside and some commotion inside the Senate. A majority of its members, perhaps, made haste to disavow, in a private way, any such feeling; others admitted it, but plead extenuating causes, while others, not more than three or four, were ready for open revolt against the Administration. Now, however, under the ordeal of public criticism, and in consequence of a better understanding on some points with the other end of the avenue, nearly the whole party in the Senate is putting itself in alignment with the Administration, and disclaiming that it is now, or ever was, actuated by any other than the most disinterested motives.

STRENGTH OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

Your correspondent has been apprised by several distinguished Senators of this fact, and they have entreated him to make it as widely known as was the fact that there has been a want of harmony hitherto. One of these gentlemen said, the other day, that while there had been in the past, to some extent, such a spirit and feeling, it was now nearly extinct; that where it was engendered by a difference as to the bestowal of patronage, it had been removed by the adjustment of those differences; that Senators had generally got what they wanted, and that many of them, of whom he was one, had not wanted anything, and they certainly were satisfied. Undoubtedly there has been an adjustment of many heretofore existing differences. The President has been learning his office with great rapidity, and Senators, like other people, are human. But, after all, the great influence which is doing its potent work in the Senate is the fact that the sentiment of the Republican Party of the country has spontaneously come to the support of the Administration from the conviction that its purposes are honest, that its policy is right, that its motives are pure, that its energy and capacity are bended in the right direction, and that it is steadily and surely laying the foundation for a triumphant success. To one particular fact I call attention, and that is the utter absence of political intrigue in the Cabinet. Its absence is so complete, that the subject is not even thought of. We are now at that period in the Administration where hitherto it has been customary to look for combinations for the succession. Such an idea is entertained nowhere in the Cabinet, and if anybody connects the President's name with it, it is because of the conviction that events point unmistakably to the fact that Gen. GRANT will be his own successor, whether he desires it or not. With this I dismiss the subject of family differences, entirely convinced by the results that their temperate discussion has had a beneficial effect.

SENATOR MORTON'S POLICY.

The call for a caucus of the Republican members of the two Houses, which originates with Senator MORTON, is attracting considerable comment. The purpose is said to be to map out the campaign for the Fall elections. Now Senator MORTON, be it known, although a Western man and of liberal tendencies on the tariff question, is firmly of the conviction that the tariff should not be made an issue of paramount importance because of its inevitable tendency to divide and distract the party. He would have the reform carried on inside the party, by concessions on both sides, and would, as a main issue, continue to make war on the disloyalty, rebellious tendencies, imbecility, corruption, inefficiency and "general cussedness" of the Democratic Party. Senator MORTON'S policy will encounter only one serious difficulty. People are tired and sick of kuklux klans, reconstruction and the *débris* of the rebellion. They will accept an issue on the enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment, which the Democracy, in some States, will probably be foolish enough to offer them. But, as for fighting over again battles that have been decided, the party, as a whole, can have no stomach for such work in the presence of other live questions. This fact, however, only demonstrates the imperative necessity of an agreement on the part of the Republicans, upon a tariff policy, which shall embody concessions from both extremes, and which must of necessity antagonize the so-called Democratic doctrine of free trade.

THE TARIFF REFORM MOVEMENT.

The recent private meeting of several gentlemen in this City, and which is exciting some discussion, was not, I think, intended to inaugurate a new party movement, but merely to demonstrate the necessity of concession on the part of extreme protectionists. Certainly, Mr. DAVID A. WELLS cannot hope for support from the large majority of his Republican friends, if he is ready to co-operate in any attempt to break up the Republican Party. The assaults of his opponents have been so bitter and unjustifiable that it is not strange that he should seek to retaliate, but he cannot expect to be sustained by those who have strengthened his hands most heretofore, if he shall lend his aid for the disruption of the party in any State.

THE CENSUS.

The Conference Committee on the Census bill ended their labors on Wednesday, and produced practically no results. The great labor of the House Committee last Summer, the able discussion of the House last Winter, and the expenditure of six or seven thousand dollars for information, &c., have resulted only in an emasculated amendment abolishing the slave schedule and making a few unimportant changes. This is almost wholly due to the able, persistent and unaccountable opposition of Senator CONKLING, who, apparently inspired by the Ex-Superintendent of the Census, has done all he could to impede, embarrass and defeat all attempts at reform made by the House or by the new Superintendent, Gen. WALKER. Mr. CONKLING is therefore responsible, in the main, for adding to the cost of the census $130,000 which it was proposed to cut down by dispensing with the third and unnecessary copy of the returns, required by the old law. If Senator CONKLING will now bend the same energy and ability to the work of abolishing the franking privilege, against which he has taken a decided stand, that burden will be removed, and he will compensate the public for his opposition to reform in the Census.

CYMON.

Decline of American Shipping—The Rivers and Harbors Appropriations—Enforcement of the Amendments—Reconstruction in Georgia—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The Select Committee on the Decline of American Tonnage will, it is expected, be called in the House during the morning hour next week, probably as early as Tuesday. Mr. LYNCH, the Chairman of the Committee, will deliver his speech on the subject, in which he will endeavor to lay down a policy to build up our commerce. Mr. LYNCH is in favor of subsidies to some extent, but relies more especially on the drawback system to accomplish the object in view. There are about ten or fifteen different lines and contemplated lines of foreign steamers soliciting aid from the Government, the prominent ones being the Mediterranean and Oriental Steam-ship Company and the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company to China, who want their subsidy doubled.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

The Subcommittee on Rivers and Harbors have reported their bill to the full Committee. The following items of appropriation for the next fiscal year have been agreed to: For the Ohio River, $50,000; for Hell Gate, $250,000; for the Illinois River, $100,000; for the Rock Island Rapids, $150,000, and for the Des Moines Rapids, $400,000. Buffalo Harbor is to get $80,000.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate will hardly do anything of importance until the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill is disposed of, the discussion of which will be continued to-morrow. It will be finished about Tuesday evening, unless a protracted discussion should arise on some of the items, which is by no means improbable.

THE BILL TO ENFORCE THE AMENDMENTS.

The next bill in order is that to abolish the franking privilege, but this will probably be postponed in order to give the bill to enforce the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments a chance, as there are political considerations involved which render the immediate passage of this measure desirable.

MR. WHITTEMORE'S DISTRICT.

The election in WHITTEMORE'S district in South Carolina has been ordered to take place on the 31st of May. WHITTEMORE is himself a candidate, and the probabilities are that he will be elected. A portion of the colored people will, however, run one of their own race against him. This is the information at the War Department from Gov. SCOTT.

GEORGIA.

The Reconstruction Committee will take up the Georgia case on Tuesday, if Gen. BUTLER shall have returned, as is expected. A leading member of the Committee says that the bill the Committee will probably report will be the same as the Virginia and Mississippi bills, with a clause declaring that the term of the present State officers shall not be considered to have begun until after the State is declared restored. This would have the effect of continuing the Legislature, and is one of the very objectionable features of former measures.

A CLAIM FOR REMISSION OF TAXES.

One JAMES FELTON, of Boston, at the commencement of the rebellion, contracted with the Government to build several gun-boats, making no calculation for internal revenue taxes, the laws for which were not then in force. Shortly after, when the laws were enacted, he was compelled to pay taxes, which, in addition to the high price of materials, made him a bankrupt. The Government has now a claim for $15,000 taxes against his estate, and his creditors have petitioned the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the remission of this amount.

DEFICIT IN A COLLECTOR'S ACCOUNTS.

The accounts of JOHN G. SPEAR, Ex-Collector of Internal Revenue, Kansas, and present editor and proprietor of the Lawrence (Kansas) *Tribune*, are now under examination at the Treasury Department. It appears that there is a deficit in his accounts of about $150,000. Nothing criminal is alleged against Mr. SPEAR, but his business management of his office is said not to have been altogether fortunate. To add to the confusion of his accounts, QUANTRELL burned some of his papers, and another portion of his accounts were lost during the war. Mr. SPEAR will make good whatever deficit may be found against him.

THE HOWARD INVESTIGATION.

The Committee charged with the Howard investigation met yesterday and examined witnesses. Gen. BALLOCH, Disbursing Officer of the Freedmen's Bureau, testified that on the orders of Gen. HOWARD he paid the sum of $180,000 to the corporators of the Howard University. Gen. AVERY, who was connected with the Bureau in North Carolina, was also examined on the subject.

THE ERIE AND OSWEGO CANALS.

The Sub-Committee on Commerce, to which was referred the subject of the improvement of the Erie and Oswego Canals, as indicated in the bill of Mr. BENNETT, have decided to report in favor of that project to the full Committee, and there is little doubt that the full Committee will also report to the House. No action, however, will be taken with the subject during the present session of Congress.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

SHIPPING OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has prepared a statement, in tabular form, of the "number of foreign-built vessels, under enrollment or register, now employed in the commerce of the United States, with the names of such vessels, whether steam or sailing vessels, the tonnage of each, when built, and the date of the law of Congress which, in each case, authorized the registration or enrollment of such foreign-built vessels," agreeably to a resolution of the Senate of the United States. It appears from this document that the number of foreign-built sailing vessels now belonging in the several districts of the United States, and sailing under the United States flag, is 143; (27,657 tons,) steam vessels, 27; (15,420 tons.) Total, 170 vessels, 43,078 tons. The following summary statement shows the manner in which the above foreign-built vessels have been admitted to American registry:

	Vessels.	Tons.
Admitted under the act of Dec. 23, 1852	90	20,428.13
Admitted under special acts of Congress	38	7,697.22
Prize	29	13,256.66
Sold by the United States Marshal	3	263.95
Brought to the United States in sections	1	33.77
Unknown	9	1,398.63
Total	170	43,078.36

The act of Dec. 23, 1852, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue marine papers to any foreign-built vessel wrecked in the waters of the United States and rebuilt by citizens of the United States, provided the cost of rebuilding is equal to three times the value of the wreck.

THE SESSION.

Many members of Congress are now despairing that they will reach an adjournment before the 1st of August. An effort will be made, however, to hurry up business, so as to adjourn on the 4th of July, as proposed by the House. The general appropriation bills are far advanced, but the Tariff bill is likely to consume several more weeks of time in both branches. About fifteen contested election cases are yet to be considered by the House. There are other questions of a general character which will give rise to prolonged debate.

THE LAND OFFICE.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has submitted to the Secretary of the Interior, for his approval, list No. 5 of internal improvement selections by the State of California in the Marysville Land District, in pursuance of the eighth section of the act of Congress, approved Sept. 4, 1841. Said list embraces tracts of an aggregate area of 7,240 acres.

CONSULAR RECOGNITION.

The President has recognized EMILO DE LAS CASAS as Consul-General of Venezuela, to reside in New-York; H. W. WARREN, Consul of Belgium at Boston; C. L. LUDWIG, Consul of Sweden and Norway at Richmond.

THE PARAGUAYAN REPORT.

The report made by the Committee on Foreign Affairs on the Paraguayan question will make about thirty octavo printed pages, and the testimony probably three hundred. The manuscript is now in the hands of the Public Printer. The report was approved by seven of the members of the Committee. Representative ORTH, who made the report to the House, was desirous that it should reach the press in full, and not in a condensed form, and hence he took immediate measures for having it printed by the commencement of the present week. Its character may be judged by the resolutions reported to the House. Members of the Committee say that it shows LOPEZ to have been more cruel and bloodthirsty than any of the tyrants of Rome, he having put many persons, including his own brother, to death by summary process, and maintained a frightful terrorism over all his subjects during the entire time of his dictatorship.

MASONIC.

The Masons of Washington have completed the embellishment and furnishing of their Blue Lodge-room in the new Temple. Visitors competent to judge, say it is the most magnificent lodge-room in the United States.

PERSONAL.

Gen. FREMONT, who has been seriously ill for several days, is now reported to be convalescent.

A LEAF FROM THE PAST.

The Texas Revolution—The Causes that Led to It.

From the Houston (Texas) Telegraph, May 1.

There is a general impression that the citizens of the United States who immigrated to Texas under the Colonization laws came with the intention of revolutionizing the country and annexing it to the United States. There may have been some who cherished this idea, but certainly the leaders did not. They took an oath of fidelity to the Government of Mexico, and to suppose that they did it with the intention of rebelling against that authority would be to impute to them bad faith.

AUSTIN certainly acted in good faith to the Mexican Government. Next to AUSTIN, HAYDEN EDWARDS had done the most toward introducing colonists into Texas. YOAKUM says EDWARDS expended some $50,000 for the benefit of his colony. It is not charged that EDWARDS acted in bad faith toward the Mexican Government until SAUCEDO, the Chief of the Department of Texas at San Antonio, annulled EDWARDS' grant, and without permitting him to make any defense, peremptorily ordered EDWARDS and his brother to leave the country.

We give some of the causes that led to the Texas Revolution:

All the colonists were required to profess the Roman Catholic religion. At first this was construed to imply nothing more than a general belief in Christianity. When it was rigidly enforced and colonists required to bring their children to the priests for baptism, it produced irritation.

Texas was too remote from the seat of Government in Mexico to have real grievances promptly redressed.

Its legislative connection with the remote and purely Mexican State of Coahuila was most unfortunate. Between these two peoples there was no identity of interest and no sympathy.

The law of colonization gave a preference to Mexican over American settlers. All controversies before the Alcaldes were decided in favor of Mexican litigants.

The colonists were compelled to buy their necessaries of Mexican dealers, legitimate commerce with the United States being prohibited.

All traffic in negro slaves was prohibited. Children of slave parents introduced in the families of colonists were to be taught to read and set free at fourteen years of age.

The first officers sent to rule in Texas were not suited to the task. We have seen how SAUCEDO, chief of the Department, arbitrarily banished the EDWARDS. He was never known in a controversy between a Mexican and American to decide in favor of the latter.

BRADBURN, the subordinate commander at Anahuac, was even more odious than SAUCEDO. BRADBURN compelled servants to work for him without compensation, permitted his soldiers to rob and pillage the people. In true Mexican style he threw citizens into prison—among them, P. H. JACK, WM. B. TRAVIS and MONROE EDWARDS.

Above all, the frequent changes of the Mexican Government made it difficult for Texans to decide what course to pursue. Sometimes that Government passed most hostile acts toward Texas. In 1830 a law was passed prohibiting natives of the United States from coming into Texas.

Still later, orders were given to suspend giving land titles to colonists. Finally, a list of persons proscribed was published. It included S. M. Williams, the efficient Secretary of Austin's Colony, Anson Jones, R. M. Williamson, (three-legged Willie,) W. B. Travis, Mosely Baker, John H. Moore, Caravahal, Zembrano and many others. The two Mexicans were seized and sent into Mexico to prison, and the others would have shared the same fate, but for the breaking out of the revolution.

Still there were good men in Texas who thought the colonists should contend for the Constitution of 1824, and restore to Mexico such a Government as it enjoyed under GAUDALUPE VICTORIA, first Constitutional President.

These parties (and some of them, like Col. ELIAS P. BEAN, had fought for Republicanism in Mexico for a quarter of a century,) thought Texas might become the means for regenerating Mexico, and that the colonists ought, instead of declaring their independence, to seek to reform the Mexican Government.

STEPHEN F. AUSTIN had contended so strongly for the rights of his colonists that he had been for months thrown into a loathsome Mexican prison. When SANTA ANNA resumed the reins of power in May, 1834, he gave promise of great reforms. AUSTIN and ZAVALA, the imprisoned Texas Commissioners, were released and courteously listened to by the President and Council, and reforms promised.

Though AUSTIN had done and suffered so much in the cause of Texas, when the consultation of 1835 determined to organize a Provisional Government, HENRY SMITH was elected to that office, having beaten AUSTIN a few votes. It was thought AUSTIN was too conservative, and that he placed too much faith in the declarations of SANTA ANNA, who had released him from prison and made such fair promises to Texas.

Suppose—suppose the Texans had then determined to remain a part of the Mexican nation and to contend for their rights; suppose they had coalesced with the true republicans of Mexico; suppose the men who fought at San Jacinto had crossed the Rio Grande to Americanize that country, introduce a sure enough republican government, and reduce the chaos there to order, with SAM HOUSTON President of the regenerated Mexican Republic! Suppose all this—then what!

THWARTING JUSTICE.

Is "Philanthropy" Carried too Far in Washington?—A Complaint Against Agents of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Correspondence of the Binghamton Republican.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5.—In referring to the course pursued here by certain ladies in the employment of the Government as agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, I mean no reflection upon the general management of the Bureau. The abolition of slavery created the necessity for Government supervision for a time, over the freed people, but the day of usefulness for the Bureau has now passed, and the freedmen should be thrown upon their own resources and be taught to rely upon their industry and integrity for their well doing and support. So far as the Freedmen's Bureau has been instrumental in ministering to the real necessities of the freed people, it has accomplished a good work; but some of its agents here have, in my judgment, either through false notions of philanthropy or from a design to perpetuate themselves in place, pursued a course calculated to interfere with the due administration of public justice, and work great injury to the class of people which the Bureau was organized to benefit. I refer to the attempt of certain female agents to carry on the defense, in the Courts, of colored persons charged with the gravest of crimes. No excuse can be furnished in mitigation of the conduct of some of these agents, in going into the criminal Court here, in the case of a colored woman on trial for the deliberate murder, in cold blood, of a defenseless man, while asleep, upon a pretext of injured innocence, and exerting an influence in giving a false coloring of the case to such a degree as to cause the acquittal of the criminal free of all restraint. In the case referred to, a watchman in the Interior Department was struck down at his boarding-house, while lying asleep upon a lounge in the sitting-room, by a blow with an ax in the hands of a colored woman, a servant in the house. The provocation alleged by the murderess, was that the young man had taken improper liberties at some time with her. Her story was taken up, and although she was the acknowledged mother of two illegitimate children, was believed by the Bureau agent and magnified to the abuse of public justice, and a false sympathy created on behalf of the criminal, which led to entire acquittal, and she is now at liberty. This is carrying philanthropy too far, and the effect upon the class sought to be benefited is of the most pernicious and dangerous character. From all the surroundings of the case, which come within the immediate knowledge of your correspondent, the crime was instigated by vicious ignorance and a brutal supposition of the right of the murderess to take the law in her own hands, and in this she was protected and is now at liberty, through the interference of agents of the "National Freedmen's Relief Association," while public justice and the public safety required that she should at least be restrained of her liberty. The Government should have no further use for agents of this kind; yet these women are to be seen about the halls of Congress using their efforts to so shape legislation as to perpetuate them in their places. They are instruments of mischief, rather than agents of relief. Had the trial referred to occurred during the sitting of Congress, it would, no doubt, have excited some notice; but occurring last Summer, during the interim between sessions, it attracted but little public attention. The case recited, is but a sample of the general spirit shown by these lady agents, and being the most flagrant, I think it right that public attention should be called to it. Many other instances, similar in character might be alluded to, but this is sufficient.

CURRENT NOTES.

Mice have greatly injured the fruit trees in Western New-York.

JUBAL EARLY is about to settle permanently in Lynchburg, Va., for the practice of law.

Today the Senate of Virginia meets once more in its own Chamber in the Capitol.

The farmers in Central Ohio are planting corn to an unprecedented extent.

A Boston merchant has made a solemn vow that he will never ride on a railroad, a share of whose stock is worth less than the single fare.

Somebody in Trenton, N. J., wishes that city to have an equestrian statue of WASHINGTON opposite its City Hall.

Boston's public library affords visitors the best of current literature and the worst of bad air.

Baltimore colored people complain that the whites crowd the street-cars appropriated to the use of the blacks, and compel them to walk.

The Alabama Republican State Convention has been postponed by the State Committee from the 28th of June to Tuesday, Aug. 30.

The Canadians are pleased with their new fractional currency; but then it is worth its face in gold.

The leaders of the Fenians call themselves Centers, perhaps, because they scent the battle afar off—*very* far off.

An Ohio man is in a state of rage because he has discovered in a paper-mill 4,000 pounds of new State public documents, which had been sold by a county officer at three cents a pound.

CHARLES E. LEX, of Philadelphia, has consented to the use of his name which is a very appropriate one, for the office of Judge of the District Court.

One member of the Massachusetts Senate resolutely refused to be presented to United States Senator REVELS when he visited the Legislature.

A Boston woman complains that she has stopped in sundry hotels in sundry places, and she never knew one to have a clock in its ladies' parlor, or a newspaper accessible to its lady guests. But there is always a mirror.

The Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Health reports that in the ten years from 1850 to 1860 the average death rate in Boston was 26.3 in 1,000, and that the average from 1860 to 1870 was 24 in 1,000.

Ex-Gov. H. H. WELLS, of Virginia, is now pronounced by his physician to be out of danger, and he will probably be able to be out in less than a month. The physician denies that he ever said his recovery was doubtful.

Judge R. P. MARVIN, of Jamestown, was severely bruised on Thursday by being thrown from his carriage, his horse taking fright in going down a steep hill. Fortunately no bones were broken.

The New Dominion Government has so far modified a recent order as to permit correspondents of Canadian papers to accompany the expedition to Red River. It is intended to exclude correspondents of United States papers.

Ex-President JOHNSON, being in Knoxville, Tenn., on Wednesday, took occasion to remark in no very flattering terms upon the present Congress. He also expressed the opinion that Tennessee will be reconstructed.

A young lady in Centreville, Md., while at work in her garden with a hoe last week, struck an oyster-shell and caused it to fly up. The edge of the shell struck her in the eye, making a horrible and extremely painful wound, and destroying the sight.

The announcement of a death in a Massachusetts paper one day last week was followed with, "New-York papers please copy. Of such is the kingdom of heaven." The Springfield *Republican* seems half inclined to doubt the assertion, but, of course, it is only blinded by jealousy.

The Lansing (Mich.) *Republican* thinks there will be a lively contest for the Republican nomination in the Sixth Congressional District of that State between Hon. RANDOLPH STRICKLAND, the present incumbent, and Hon. JOHN F. DRIGGS. There is not much excitement in the other districts, so far as yet appears.

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* is responsible for the statement that "a reptile of the exolotl, or salamander species, seventeen inches long, of a dark brown color, and dotted with black spots, with four legs, and head like a fish, was taken from the Milwaukee River at West Bend last week."

Union College will have its seventy-fourth Commencement on Wednesday, June 29, on which interesting occasion, as the Schenectady *Star* phrases it, JOHN H. CLARK, of Lyons, N. Y., will deliver the Greek oration; ALBERT D. PEAKE, of Hamden, N. Y., the Latin oration; Major A. VEEDER, of Schenectady, the German oration; and ARCHIBALD LYBOLT, of Mongaup Valley, N. Y., the French oration.

Hon. J. P. BRADLEY, who passed through Louisville last week on his way to New-Orleans, wrote a note to the editor of the *Courier-Journal* of the former city, denying, in the most positive manner, that he had anything to do with President GRANT's villa at Long Branch. The denial has been made before by those who were fully cognizant of the facts, but this authoritative statement may do good in suppressing the slander.

About 150 men are to be discharged from the Springfield Armory immediately, orders having been received to suspend the repairing of guns as soon as those now in hand are finished. The alteration of the 50,000 Springfield muskets into the improved breach-loader of 1868 will be completed in July; and there is only one other order, for 10,000 Remington guns for the use of the navy, the machinery for whose manufacture is already preparing.

The Toronto *Globe* reveals some of the animus which has inspired recent action in Canada, in this remark: "Let the United States express a willingness to make reasonable tariff arrangements with Canada, and nothing more will be said of the three-mile boundary line. Canada has full power to enter into such an agreement with the States, and by very a simple process American fishermen can be reinstated as rightful participants in Canadian fisheries."

The Winona (Minn.) *Republican* says it unites with the St. Louis *Democrat* in believing that one election, with the tariff question as an issue, will "suffice to break up the power which now binds the whole nation to pay tribute to a few States or corporations," by the adoption of a moderate revenue tariff, and that the country will then settle down contentedly and hopefully in the enjoyment of a prosperity not shaken or interrupted each year by the struggles of selfish interests to secure from Congress a change of duties.

Mrs. MARSH at last realizes that she is in jail in Baltimore, and not in a hospital, and, although she does not understand the cause, she does not complain. She continues to inquire after her children whom she murdered, having no idea that they are dead. The pain in her head distresses her greatly at times, and it is for this ailment that she supposes she is kept in confinement. Notwithstanding every exertion possible has been made to gain some tidings of her husband, nothing of his whereabouts can be ascertained, and it is generally believed that he is dead.

The Montreal *Gazette* says that the feeling against the coal and wheat duties is so strong in that city among friends of the Dominion Government that they are discussing means how the bill could be altered before the final passage. The *Gazette* calls upon the Senate to reject the bill, saying it has the undoubted constitutional right to do so, and it believes that if it should the Ministry would act wisely to accept the situation and leave out the objectionable clauses, there being reason to fear that the bill, as it stands, will seriously hamper trade and cause many petty annoyances, while very little revenue can come from the items in question.

The Steuben Monument to be Erected in June.

From the Utica Observer, May 6.

Many will be gratified to hear that the monument designed to commemorate the virtues and achievements of Baron STEUBEN will be erected next month. An appropriate accompanying demonstration will be made. Several New-York societies will be present, and among them the Steuben Rifles of New-York, the Liederkranz and the Arion Musical Societies. The Utica Mannerchor are making arrangements to participate. The members meet to-night to discuss the subject of the demonstration. Some additional funds will be required to make the ceremonies successful in every particular, but the amount is so small, compared to the resources of the admirers of Baron STEUBEN, that there will hardly be any financial matters to adjust when the day for the demonstration arrives.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Claims of the Sailors of Our Navy—An Appeal to Congress.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I address you these lines on behalf of the sailors of the Union Navy in the late rebellion, and hope you will use your influence to aid in obtaining what is justly our due. Our Government is dependent upon sailors, to a great extent, for its support at all times, and when war breaks upon our country, the noble tars with no selfish political motives, fight our naval battles upon the blood-stained decks of our ships. Is it right to treat them as has recently been done with injustice? Will not some one in Congress be sailor's friend? I admit that Jack's vote is unreliable, and that his political influence is of but little value, while the soldiers, who are largely represented in Congress, and who, as a body of citizens, can do much to turn the tide of an election, have justice done to them. Not through any patriotic motive, certainly, for do we not see on the streets daily, men who helped to save our country from destruction, playing hand-organs and begging for employment? but from a fear of political decapitation. Let me remind our Representatives in Washington of the great naval engagement which was fought in April, 1862, and which resulted in the surrender of New-Orleans and all in its vicinity. The heroes who fought under Admiral FARRAGUT are still unpaid for the bounties earned for that service. I ask this because cases of a like nature have been settled. We claim a bounty for destroying the enemy's vessels in action. The vessel in which I served was the *Varuna*, and according to official report, we caused the sinking of six of the enemy's ships. In claiming the bounty, I refer to cases of a similar nature, viz.: the *Essex*, Commodore WM. D. PORTER, for ram *Arkansas*, and the steamer *Mississippi* for *Manassas*, with several others which might be named if necessary. We also claim compensation under the Treasury laws for seizing vessels and cargoes without proper papers. Money has been paid in cases of this kind to naval officers and seamen for captives, made many miles above New-Orleans. Efforts have been made to obtain for us this money, and there is a strong presumption of culpable indifference and neglect somewhere, else it would have been settled. Trusting to your powerful advocacy of the claims of those who have fought for the country to give this due publicity,

I am yours, respectfully,
THOMAS H. LAWRENCE,
No. 229 Fulton-avenue.

BROOKLYN, Friday, May 6, 1870.

The Proposed Pension to Mrs. Lincoln—Rights of Other Widows.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The report of the Senate Committee on Mrs. LINCOLN's pension, appearing in your paper of today, expresses, I think, the feeling of the majority of the people. Mrs. LINCOLN has no more right to receive a pension, (and not as much,) than the wives of a great many other officers of the Government, who are more deserving than she and are more needy, and such a precedent should not be established in this country.

A CITIZEN.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 6, 1870.

WHO IS MAYOR OF QUEBEC?

A Second Richmond in the Field—The City Hall Besieged—"Starvation, Isolation and Armed Demonstration" and Their Consequences.

From the Quebec Mercury, May 4.

The City Hall, virtually in a state of siege since yesterday forenoon, is now in possession of Mr. GARNEAU and the gentlemen who have elected him Mayor. Yesterday, while Mr. TOURANGEAU, who has the opinion of counsel to the effect that he remains legally the Mayor of Quebec, was in the City Hall, a meeting of the Police Board was convened. The law says the Mayor of the city shall by the Chairman of that Board, and Mr. GARNEAU presided as such at a meeting where, by his vote and that of the Judge of the Sessions, the Recorder dissenting, the Police were directed to obey the legal orders of Mr. GARNEAU. Acting on Mr. GARNEAU's instructions, the Police, hitherto inside the City Hall, came outside of it, and guarded all means of access and approach.

Mr. TOURANGEAU was in the City Hall while this change in the command of the Police took place, and he suddenly found himself transferred from the position of a commander to that of a prisoner. The Police, previously inside the building, now encompassed it and prevented and isolated all who were in it from communication with the outer world. The orders were, "Let any one out, but no one in." This state of things continued until about 9 o'clock last night when the Government Police, commanded by Capt. RUSSELL, reinforced the City Police, under instructions from members of the Provincial Government.

The focus of operations of those contending for the mastery in civic affairs, at about midnight, exhibited a military display. In an affidavit, which the Ship Laborers' Society must laugh at, it was sworn that about a thousand of them would come up with revolvers to take possession of the City Hall. This led to the calling out of the troops. At the time they arrived on the ground, nearly midnight, there were not a hundred persons there, and the stillness was only broken by their own measured tread. There were two companies of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, under command of Capt. DYKE; Town-Major POPE was also present.

The military formed in front of the City Hall, and command of them was assumed by Mr. GARNEAU, and in his temporary absence, by Mr. RINFRET, J. P. About 1½ o'clock this morning, the main body of the soldiers was sent home, and eighteen rank and file and a Sergeant were kept as a guard at the City Hall, six sentinels with fixed bayonets being posted in St. Louis and Ursule streets. Here again the orders were "Let any one out, let no one in."

The idea was to convince those within the building that they were numerically inferior and to strike dismay into them. But notwithstanding this armed demonstration, a military despotism in fact, the courage of Mr. TOURANGEAU and those with him did not wane. They continued in the City Hall until this afternoon, when, convinced that their assailants' strength was irresistible, and that might had superseded right, they quitted the premises. This occurred at 4½ o'clock, when the back door of the City Hall having been forced in by some young men, those who wanted to be "in" went in and Mr. TOURANGEAU walked out.

The Government Police and a new detachment of the military, under Capt. CHARLTON, were at the City Hall when this *coup de main* took place. There is now an officer's guard of the Sixty-ninth Regiment within the City Hall, under Lieut. WODEHOUSE.

The flash of bayonets and of swords has for the moment done its work. All must be pleased that there has been no bloodshed, but all must regret what is apparent, that we are living under arbitrary rule. It may be very well to terminate a contest almost before it has begun "at the point of the bayonet," but assuredly that is a game that may hereafter be used against those who are now enjoying it.

We know that the counsel who gave the opinion alluded to above, was prepared to come to such an admission of facts as would secure a judicial decision of the rights in dispute within three days, but this did not suit the views of those whose only desire seems to be an attempt to overawe. Starvation, isolation and armed demonstration have had their day. Let us hope that we have Judges firm and independent enough to frown down a recourse to that which even the greatest autocrat in Europe would hesitate to employ under similar circumstances.

A Blow at One of Chicago's Pet Industries.

From the Chicago Post, May 5.

Mr. BROWNING offered a provision for the new Constitution yesterday, prescribing that adultery shall be the only ground for divorce. Of course this provision has sent consternation into the ranks of a large and prosperous branch of industry in Chicago. Indeed, it seems to be the aim of the country members in the Constitutional Convention to ruin the business of this city by every means in their power.

We have already in these columns indicated the different gradations of the divorce market of Chicago, quoting the regular prices of the different grades, a "common article" still remaining unchanged and fairly active at $5. That Mr. BROWNING should have the hardihood to strike a blow at this lucrative traffic, and drive the dealers therein off the streets, fairly taking the food out of their mouths, and completely crippling one of Chicago's most productive industries, is a blow at the city by the country which can never be forgiven, and never shall be.

We insist that not only shall the present divorce industry of Chicago be left uncrippled, but the traffic should be fostered by the levy of a heavy tariff upon all parchments brought into Chicago containing decrees of divorce issued in other States. Here is a home industry which needs fostering and demands protection. We submit that the tyranny which compels Chicago to compete with the cheap pauper labor of Indiana, whose Judges are fed on buttermilk, and whose shysters sustain their attenuated fra[illegible]ny and husks, is a sarcasm upon [illegible] civilization of the nineteenth century. We [illegible] SCHENCK [illegible] help us [illegible] outside competition [illegible] desire to say [illegible] Chicago, by putting [illegible] upon divorces manufactured by the [illegible] shysters of Indiana, Chicago will turn in and help double the rates on Bessemer steel, and on such ordinary necessities of life as coal, iron, salt, &c. The divorce industry of Chicago must be sustained at all hazards. It is a burning, blighting shame that "a common article" should go begging in our streets at the ruinous price of $5.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Shall It Move Forward?—The Country's New Condition and New Needs.

From the St. Louis Democrat, May 6.

Every change of issues involves to some extent a change of parties. The Republican Party which conquered in 1860 was not the Republican Party of 1856. It had chosen a broader platform, and enlisted a multitude of additional supporters, during the four years of BUCHANAN's Administration. And again, the Republican Party of 1864 was not the party of 1860. Once more it had moved forward to a broader purpose, and had welcomed to its ranks a great army of men who had been known as War Democrats. Another advance, attended with the loss of JOHNSON, SEWARD, WELLS and others, and with important accessions in return, gave us a different platform and a different party in 1868. Once more in 1868 the Republican Party invited new adherents by declaring that peace must be restored by a liberal policy and by removal of restrictions, and the party which elected GRANT was not the party which elected LINCOLN, either in defined principles or in constituent elements. It is the glory of the Republican Party that it surpasses all others which have ever existed in this faculty of adapting itself to the needs of the country and the wants of the people, and in winning to itself new recruits to take the places of men who fall by the wayside or abandon its ranks. It is essentially progressive. Its purposes and principles are constantly changing, as public necessities change; and, as a consequence, its members are changing, some leaving and others joining it with every new election. This feature in the Republican Party is vital to its success. If it once halts, if it tries to rest on its past achievements, and fails to move forward in sympathy with public opinion to meet new public wants, that instant its decline begins, and its end draws near.

The Republican Party, if it is to win in 1872, must be a very different party from that which conquered in 1868, in measures and in men. The old questions are settled. Men will not go on voting two years more about reconstruction and negro suffrage. Thousands of men who were forced to gather under the Republican standard by those issues will drop away now that those questions are settled, and their places must be made good by new motives, new measures and new adherents. In other words, the condition of the country has changed, as needs have changed, and the Republican Party must adapt itself to the new condition and the new needs, or it must expect defeat.

Let no timid soul call this harsh and heartless. Parties have no business to exist, except to secure such government as the condition of the country requires. He who votes for a party because it has done great things, is like the man who takes his time from a watch that has stopped—because it was right once.

We believe in the Republican Party, therefore, not because it *has done* great things, but because we believe it *will do* what the country needs. Thus far, it has not failed to move forward as the condition of the country has changed. We believe that it will not fail. But it is not the less true that if this grand old party gets the paralysis, the country will move on without it or in spite of it.

New issues are before us, forced upon the attention by the condition and needs of the country. A party fit to govern this nation must march forward to meet those new issues, and must provide for the new wants of the country. We trust that the Republican Party will do as it has done hitherto—win power by deserving power. We trust that it will recognize the fact that the country needs a reduction of taxation and a removal of unnecessary burdens from industry, a restoration of the currency, and a reform of the civil service. These things the country needs and the nation demands, and the Republican Party will not deserve power if it does not provide for the public necessities. True, we cannot expect to do everything in a day. Some time must be allowed for men to discover that old issues are really out of the way—to ascertain what the country now needs. A reasonable time must be allowed for the Republican Party to adjust itself to the new work and select men who are fit for it. Many of the men who fought the battle against slavery are by temperament or training disqualified for the work of financial reform. If within a reasonable time the Republican Party will set itself in earnest to satisfy the new needs of the country, and select men competent for the new work, it will be infinitely better that the task should be intrusted to that party than to any other. It already has the power which it would take any other party years to win. It is intelligent, patriotic and progressive, and no other party in our history has ever been able to move forward from one idea or reform to another, as public interests required. But the party must not fail to meet the public want. It must not delay or hesitate too long. In a word, if it would retain power it must deserve power.

If the Republican Party undertakes the task of abolishing monopolies and removing unnecessary burdens, of course it will drive from itself a great many men who have hitherto adhered to it. On the other hand, it will win to itself a larger number of those who have opposed it. The changes will be precisely like that which took place between 1860 and 1864, or between 1864 and 1868; new ideas, new measures, new banners will rally around them new men, and while the organization remains, the constituent elements will change. That embodiment of political trickery known as the Democratic Party, which carried Pennsylvania in 1844 with the cry of "POLK, DALLAS, and the tariff of 1842," and has never dared from that day to this to fight against monopolies in Pennsylvania or other Eastern States, will lose its ablest champions and its most intelligent voters whenever the Republican Party undertakes the work of tariff reform. In the South, the men of culture and influence whose power can be only temporarily restrained by measures of reconstruction, will gladly ally themselves with a Republican Party fighting for the true interests of that great agricultural region. Meanwhile, in the West, the Republican majorities will be overwhelming. These things we shall witness if the Republican Party adapts itself to the condition of the country and moves forward to meet the wants of the people.

The Balloon Hoax—Part Two, and Conclusion.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Thursday, May 5, 1870.

Miss BERTHA LAWRENCE, the young lady mentioned in today's *Sentinel* as being above in a balloon, was picked up at 8 A. M. today at GRAY's mill, four miles north of this place, by CLERMONT WHITTAKER and Judge ECKLES, who were fishing at that place. She was almost famished, and owing to injuries received by the fall, cannot return home for a few days. She now states that M. LAGRANGE attempted familiarities with her in the balloon, which she resented by a severe blow on his face, causing him to topple overboard. She is now lying at the residence of Hon. S. H. BUSKIRK, and is well cared for. Her father telegraphs that he will be here on Saturday.

JOHN GRAHAM, Jr.

BLOOMINGTON, May 5.—The report about BERTHA LAWRENCE being found near this place today is all a hoax, and no truth in it. Responsible parties at the Court-house inform me that Judge ECKLES has not been five squares from the Court-house this week.

JAP. O'NEILL.

Anson Burlingame's Skill with the Pistol.

Speaking of the BURLINGAME-BROOKS affair, a correspondent of the Chicago *Evening Journal* relates the following: After the challenge had been given by BROOKS and accepted by BURLINGAME, and the point of meeting been fixed in Canada, both parties claimed a little time to arrange some matters before leaving Washington. BURLINGAME completed his preliminaries in a few hours and left with his friends for New-York, where he arrived about 11 o'clock in the morning; and not having practiced with the rifle for some time, it was suggested that he had better repair to some gallery and try a few shots. The party entered a gallery on Broadway, near Canal-street, and BURLINGAME used the rifle ten times, nine out of which he hit the exact center of the target and the tenth within one-half an inch. It was not known by any one present what the object of the visit was, or who the parties were. As they left the gallery the proprietor remarked that he had witnessed, in his time, some accurate shooting, but nothing that equaled this. BURLINGAME and his friends pursued their journey toward Canada.

BROOKS and his friends left Washington some twelve hours after; and on arriving in Philadelphia, were telegraphed by a gentleman, who, as it was subsequently ascertained, left Washington with the Burlingame party, and who was carefully watching all their movements, of the result of the shooting in the Broadway Gallery. At this point arose the question with BROOKS, of his possible arrest on his journey through New-York; and to avoid this contingency he thought it best to return to Washington. On inquiring into the antecedents of Mr. BURLINGAME, it was ascertained that his early years had been spent in the West, where he gained the reputation of being an expert marksman with the rifle. How much the gallery shooting on Broadway had to do with the return of BROOKS and his party to Washington, is a matter of little moment now; but, happily for Massachusetts, the result [illegible] secured her [illegible] any further ann[illegible] such men as PRESTON BROOKS.

ANDREW JOHNSON, [illegible]

The Ex-President's Retirement to the Scenes of His Early Trials and Triumphs—How He Passes His Time and What it is Said He Intends to Do.

From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Chronicle, May 6.

Ex-President ANDREW JOHNSON is at last quietly esconced in his home in Greenville, Tenn. We have no desire to invade the privacy of the home circle to gratify the curiosity of the public, but there has been so much connected with the remarkable career of Mr. JOHNSON—who has been, perhaps, more prominently before the American people for the past twenty years than any other man—that is calculated to keep active the interests of the masses, that we publish very willingly a few facts connected with his retirement, which we gather from a conversation with a friend and neighbor.

It is, perhaps, no secret, to most well-informed persons that Mr. JOHNSON, during his long service in public life, succeeded in saving a fair share from his salaries. He is now in very easy circumstances—and, in fact, in his section, might well be called a wealthy man. His business capacity seems to be above the average of public men, for in his investments and business relations he manifests considerable shrewdness and tact. Sometime before his retirement from the White House he purchased a very desirable farm of some 350 acres, on which is built a very fine flouring mill with splendid water-power. The farm lies adjacent to Henderson—now called Home Station—some six miles east of Greenville, on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad—and is considered a good upland farm. It has been much improved by Mr. JOHNSON, with the aid of fertilizers and a modern system of farming. The care of this place is under the more immediate supervision of Ex-Senator DAVID T. PATTERSON, Mr. JOHNSON's son-in-law, who lives on the farm.

The Ex-President and lady live in the old residence at Greenville, near the former tailor-shop, where many years ago the good people of Greene County went to have their homespun fitted and made to order. The then plain village tailor had not yet aspired to the position of Alderman of his village—the first round of the ladder upon which he climbed to the White House. His old patrons and neighbors are now his frequent visitors, and recount to him the little incidents and experiences of their early lives. ANDREW JOHNSON has always been a demagogue. His early political life was eminently successful, but he was one of the greatest demagogues of the State. His professed friendship for the people led him to oppose, with great zeal, the whole system of internal improvements, the policy of which twenty years ago, was the fruitful source of debate on the stump. But, notwithstanding time proved the fallacy of his theories, he was always a strong man before the people. On all questions that arose previous to the war—that might be termed purely political—the prejudices of the people were rather easily overcome. But upon the questions growing out of the war, and more immediately affecting the existence of the Government, the records of our public men have been closely watched and their motives strictly construed. The demagoguery of ANDREW JOHNSON before the war was readily forgiven and forgotten; but his betrayal of the trusts confided to him by his party, in the hour of our country's distress, will never be forgiven or forgotten by the loyal people of East Tennessee. Mr. JOHNSON, in retiring to his old home, finds many familiar faces to welcome his return, and so long as he is content with the privacy to which they have assigned him, their intercourse will be friendly enough, but if he has any aspirations for Congress, as has been intimated by his friends, he will find the people of his Congressional District have not forgotten his course during the past five years, made by reason of his position part of the history of the country. We do not believe Mr. JOHNSON will poll the strength of his party in such a contest. We know he could not be elected.

The Ex-President has recently purchased the large brick block known in Greeneville as the Lowery Block. The purchase was made for cash, at very low terms—probably not more than half of its real value. It is generally believed in Greeneville that he will soon establish a bank. He has the means, and has been frequently urged to do so for the convenience of the business men of that and adjoining towns. As it is now, they have no bank nearer than Knoxville, and they find it now almost impossible to do do longer without one.

The Ex-President spends most of his time in study. He writes a great deal, and it is generally supposed that he contemplates soon publishing a book which shall be a defense of "my policy" and his Administration. He has some visitors from a distance, and during Court sessions his house is daily filled from early morning till night by his friends from the country, who think him the greatest man of the age.

The people of the whole country will be interested in hearing something of the very estimable and pleasant ladies who did the honors of the White House with so much credit during Mr. JOHNSON's administration. Mrs. STOVER, who made many friends during her residence in Washington, married a worthy merchant of Greeneville some months ago. She is now plain Mrs. BROWN, wife of the village merchant, but carries to her now quiet home all the modesty and dignity that graced the Executive Mansion. Mrs. PATTERSON is with her husband on the farm at Home Station.

Gen. Butler Misdirects a Letter.

From the Portland (Me.) Press, May 7.

An ancient and very valuable caution, to the effect that when one is writing letters to different persons he should be careful to inclose them in properly-directed envelopes, receives a new enforcement from a recent mistake made by no less a person than Gen. BUTLER. At the recent dinner of the Colby University Alumni, Hon. H. W. PAINE said that he had received a letter from Gen. BUTLER, (in which he intended to excuse !) excusing himself for being absent, whereupon he read the following:

SIR: If Mr. WHISTEMORE told you that I had anything to do with the sale of cadetships, it is a downright falsehood.

Yours, B. F. BUTLER.

An Indianapolis Lawyer Pleased.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel, May 6.

A certain lawyer of this city, a few weeks since, received a letter from a friend residing in Texas, saying that he was going to Washington, and requesting him to meet him there. Having some business in that city, the lawyer went on to Washington, attended to his own business, met his Texas friend, attended to some little matters for him, and, after spending two days in the city, started back. Just before leaving, the Texas gentleman handed him $200, saying he had not much money with him, but would make it all right with him. The legal gentleman said nothing, but "sawed wood," and a few days after his return home received a letter from his Texas client containing a draft for $1,300, making in all $1,500 for two or three days' service. He holds himself in readiness to go to Washington now on a moment's notice.

Whittier at Plymouth Church.

A pleasant incident occurred at Plymouth Church, yesterday morning, after the usual services were over. Among the many strangers present in the large audience, about mid-way of the church, at the left front of the pulpit, sat JOHN G. WHITTIER, in company with Col. JULIAN ALLEN. During the services many persons recognized the eminent stranger, while his presence was whispered to those who had never seen freedom's poet before. When the service ended, Mr. BEECHER, who had noticed Mr. WHITTIER among his hearers, requested Mr. HOWARD to invite Mr. WHITTIER forward. As he came forward Mr. BEECHER left the pulpit and descended to the body of the church and with both hands gave the great liberalist a hearty welcome; then turning he took from the platform a beautiful basket of flowers and presented them to Mr. WHITTIER as a fit symbol of pleasure at his presence at Plymouth Church. Mr. WHITTIER was taken by surprise and could only reply by a few words of thanks. He was then introduced by Mr. BEECHER to a large number of persons, and shortly left the church, much pleased with this his first visit there in twenty years.

Suffolk County Medical Society.

At the annual meeting of the Suffolk County Medical Society, held at the Court-house, Riverhead, the past week, the following persons were elected officers for the ensuing year: Drs. D. B. Spinner, President; Levi D. Wright, Vice-President; W. W. Hewlet, Secretary; H. P. Terry, Treasurer; R. H. Benjamine, Librarian; E. H. Hamil, Foster, Thayer and B. D. Skinner, Censors; delegates to State Medical Society, Drs. B. D. Carpenter and Levi D. Wright; R. H. Benjamine and B. D. Skinner, alternates; delegate to American Medical Association, Dr. B. D. Carpenter.

Opening of a New Colored Mission Chapel in Allen-Street.

Interesting services took place at No. 95 Allen-street, yesterday, on the occasion of the opening of the new chapel of the Colored Mission, which previously held its meetings in Ridge-street, under the auspices of the City Sunday-school and Missionary Society. The chapel was neatly decorated and presented an attractive appearance. The Mission numbers sixty-five colored children, and is in a highly encouraging condition, being under the superintendence of Mr. THOMAS VEITCH. It was organized several months ago with only a few scholars, but has steadily increased in strength and influence ever since. Preaching was conducted by Rev. Dr. CURRY in the morning. Services were also held in the afternoon at 2 o'clock, at which Mr. W. K. PEYTON, of the Missionary Society, presided. Rev. CHARLES H. APPLEGATE, Vice-President of the Society, Rev. WILLIAM ROSS, Rev. WILLIAM PLATT, Rev. JOHN PARKER, of the Alanson-street Church, and Messrs. GEORGE K. HAMILTON and W. K. PEYTON made addresses, wishing the Mission success, and calling attention to the great work of City evangelization which its officers had undertaken. The various addresses were interspersed with some pleasant singing, and the entire exercises were very interesting.

A CHAPTER OF MISDEEDS.

Fighting, Stabbing and Stealing—Wife-Beating and Burglary—A Policeman in Trouble.

CHARLES GOLDEN, a notorious scamp, who was once accused of murder, was arraigned before Justice SHANDLEY, yesterday, at Jefferson Market, for assaulting MICHAEL MECHLER, of No. 49 Amity-street, with a bottle. Dr. TAYLOR, of No. 45 Amity-street, testified that the injured man had sustained a fracture of the skull, while, on the other hand, Dr. THOS. C. FINNELL granted a certificate that the skull was not fractured, and that he would recover in a few days. The Magistrate admitted the prisoner to bail in the sum of $500.

JAMES GREEN, of No. 439 West Thirty-sixth-street, was on Saturday left alone in a bedroom of WM. MALONE, at No. 510 West Thirty-sixth-street, to varnish a bedstead. He neglected his work and stole a gold watch and chain. When arrested he was found in possession of the plunder, and Justice SHANDLEY, at Jefferson Market, held him for trial.

ANN MCGOVERN, a domestic in the employ of HENRY BERNSTEIN, at No. 127 West Twenty-seventh-street, was expelled from the house for intoxication, and as she acted in a disorderly manner she was arrested. Being found in possession of a pair of ear-rings that she had stolen, she was arraigned before Justice SHANDLEY, at Jefferson Market, who held her for trial.

At an early hour yesterday morning ISAAC BARRETT, of No. 27 West Houston-street, was expelled from LOTT SIMONSON's restaurant, at No. 611 Broadway, when he became enraged and stabbed SIMONSON in the neck. Justice SHANDLEY, at Jefferson Market, held BARRETT for trial.

PETER GORMAN, aged sixteen years, and two or three others, entered an unoccupied house at No. 54 West Ninth-street and removed several valuable chandeliers, some silver faucets and other fixtures valued at $200. GORMAN was arrested yesterday with the property in his possession, and on being arraigned before Justice SHANDLEY, at Jefferson Market, he was held for trial on the complaint of Capt. JOHN S. YOUNG, the owner of the premises.

Officer TWYFORD, of the Fourteenth Precinct, visited an abandoned woman named JENNY MAY, at No. 16 Grand-street, Saturday, and forgot his fire alarm key, so in the evening he returned for it. He and JENNY then became engaged in a fight with KATE CLARK and THOMAS MCCREADY, when TWYFORD was severely beaten. When the Twenty-eighth Precinct Police rushed in to arrest the combatants, TWYFORD, who was in full uniform, insisted that he would arrest KATE and her companion himself. When the prisoners were arraigned before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs, the Magistrate heard the statements on both sides, and dismissed the complaint, at the same time reprimanding the officer for his conduct. He will be probably dismissed by the Police Commissioners.

PHILIP FITZGERALD, No. 34 Monroe-street, was put forward at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday morning, before Alderman MILLER, charged with a felonious assault on his wife BRIDGET, on Saturday evening. The assault originated in a misunderstanding consequent on imbibing too freely of ardent liquors, during which the prisoner drew a pocket-knife with which he stabbed his wife in the arm. The wound was not of a serious nature, and the complainant refused to prosecute. The prisoner was discharged after receiving a severe reprimand from the Judge.

JOHN QUINLAN and his wife HONORA quarreled at No. 19 Cherry-street, when the husband threw her down stairs causing, severe injuries. He was arrested, but as HONORA would make no complaint, Justice HOGAN discharged him.

JOSEPH F. ROBINSON, of No. 129 West Fifty-second-street, was at a late hour on Saturday night assaulted in Thirty-sixth-street, by two ruffians, who knocked him down and robbed him of a silver watch and $17 in money. Officer COLTER, of the Twenty-first Precinct, arrested JOSEPH GORMAN soon after, who was fully identified by Mr. ROBINSON as one of the assailants, so he is detained.

A sneak-thief entered the clothing-store of CHAS. B. PEET & Co., No. 77 Duane-street, on Saturday afternoon, and stole nine coats. He was pursued, but escaped arrest, having first thrown the coats in a hallway. They were recovered by the Sixth Ward Police.

PATRICK J. DOLAN was arrested yesterday for stealing a silver watch from JOSEPH H. MURPHY, of the brig *Royal Sovereign*, at the Atlantic Dock. When arraigned before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs, the prisoner was held for trial.

FREDERICK HADLEY and CHARLES REED were committed for trial yesterday, by Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, for stealing a case of surgical instruments, the property of ASHER LAWRENCE & Co., at No. 546 Broadway.

Dedication of the Catholic Church of the Holy Cross—Sermon by the Very Rev. Dr. Starrs, V. G.

The new Catholic Church in Forty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, of which Rev. PATRICK MCCARTHY is the pastor, was yesterday morning dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, under the invocation of the Holy Cross, and the dedicatory services were attended by an immense concourse of people. The new edifice, which was begun about two years ago, is built immediately back of the temporary chapel on Forty-third-street, which has for some time past been used by the congregation of this parish as a place of worship, and is nearly square, having a frontage on Forty-second-street of eighty-five feet, running back toward Forty-third-street ninety-five feet. The style of architecture is of the renaissance order, and the building is surmounted by a lofty dome, which gives it a most imposing appearance. It has very spacious galleries, and is capable of seating about 1,800 people. The cost of the edifice is not far from $100,000.

The dedicatory services were conducted by Very Rev. Dr. WM. STARRS, Vicar-General of this Archdiocese, assisted by Rev. Father McCarthy, (pastor,) and Rev. Father Brophy, curate of the new church; Rev. Drs. McGlynn, of St. Stephen's, and Burtsell, of the Church of the Epiphany; Rev. Michael Curran, of St. Andrew's; Rev. Father Daubresse, S. J.; Rev. Dr. Nelligan, Rev. Father Couron, of St. Peter's, Staten Island; Rev. Father George Murphy, and several other clergymen. At 10½ A. M. the procession of priests and acolytes, preceded by the cross-bearer, emerged from the vestry, and, passing down the main aisle, went outside the edifice, where the appropriate psalms were chanted, after which it re-entered, and all kneeling inside the sanctuary, sang the Litany of the Saints; after which the procession made the circuit of the building interiorly, Very Rev. Dr. STARRS asperging the walls, while the priests chanted the psalms as the procession moved along. All then returned to the sanctuary, where Dr. STARRS offered up the concluding prayers, and the dedicatory exercises proper were ended.

Solemn high mass was then celebrated, Rev. Father MCCARTHY acting as celebrant, Rev. Father FLANNELLY as deacon, Rev. Father BROPHY as sub-deacon and Rev. GEO. MURPHY as master of ceremonies. After the chaunting of the first gospel, Very Rev. Dr. STARRS preached from the altar the dedicatory sermon, taking his text from 1 Corinthians, twelfth chapter, verses nineteen, twenty:

"And if they were all one member, where were the body? But now are they many members, yet but one body."

The reverend gentleman, after congratulating the congregation on the completion of their new edifice, which, he said, was a monument of their zeal and their piety, applied himself directly to the subject matter of his text. He spoke of the Church of Christ as being one in faith and sentiment, yet comprising within its folds men of every class and condition, of every language, kindred and nation, all of whom held the same teaching, dogma and doctrine, and all were subject to one head, that head being the successor of Peter, the Prince of the Apostles, who was set by our Lord himself to preside over the Church which He had founded. The Church, he said, was the mystical body of Christ, but a body at the same time visible to men; that its very creation was a miracle of God's power, and that its perpetuation in truth is guaranteed by Our Lord himself, who promised to remain with it, teaching it all truth, until the end of time. He then referred to the miracle of the gift of tongues, by which the Almighty first enabled the Apostles to preach the Gospel, whereby each hearer of every name and nation heard the Apostolic preaching in his own tongue, arguing that unless the Apostles had been thus gifted in the first instance it would have been impossible for them to spread abroad among the nations the Divine truths which he had revealed to them. He then dilated on the grandeur and the glory of the Church, and closed by reminding his hearers that it was not enough that they had been baptised into it and had thus become members of Christ's mystical body, that it was necessary they should be healthy members—true children of the glorious heritage left them as Catholics—and so conduct themselves here as to merit hereafter that eternal beatitude which God had promised to all who served him faithfully.

The solemn high mass was then continued to its close. Just after the communion, Rev. Father MCCARTHY feelingly addressed the congregation, thanking them for the zeal with which they had seconded his efforts to erect this noble edifice, and avowing that they owed thanks to God for having enabled them to bring the work to so glorious a completion—especially as they were allowed to dedicate it today, the feast of the Patronage of St. Joseph—that Saint privileged to be the virginal spouse of the Immaculate Mother of Our Redeemer, and who, after Jesus and Mary, holds the first place in the hearts of all Catholics.

The musical services of the mass were of a high order. HAYDN's "Mass No. 1" was sung by a full choir, with orchestral and organ accompaniment; and at the offertory there was sung an "Alma Virgo," by HUMMEL, concerted for soprano solo and chorus, Miss E. F. CASSARD being the soloist. The soloists of the mass were: Soprano, Miss CAVANAGH; contralto, Miss TOBY, of St. Peter's, Barclay-street; tenor, Mr. FRITCH, of St. Peter's; basso, Mr. SAXON. The musical exercises were conducted by Prof. F. P[illegible], organist of St. Peter's, and Prof. J. H. Go[illegible], organist of the new church, presided at the organ.

THE M'FARLAND TRIAL.

Programme for Today—Probable Duration of Mr. Graham's Address—When the Case will be Given to the Jury.

The McFarland trial will be resumed today in the Court of Sessions room, Old Court-house, and doubtless the hall will be packed long before the hour for commencing. This will be the twenty-fourth day, and it is more than probable that the twenty-sixth will be reached before the jury render their verdict.

Mr. JOHN GRAHAM will resume his address this morning, taking up the thread of the argument where he left it on Friday. The law points have been presented, but scarcely any of the testimony has yet been reviewed. It will be no small task to collate the evidence which has been given by the 118 witnesses for the defense, analyze it and present it in such a form as will make an impression upon the jury, but Mr. GRAHAM is equal to the task, and those who listen to him today or read the verbatim report which will be printed in the TIMES of Tuesday will find that he has not left a point unnoticed, but that he has given the subject the study and attention which the great magnitude of the case demands. It will be remembered that forty-one lay witnesses gave evidence concerning the insane manner of MCFARLAND between the 21st of February, 1867, when his troubles first commenced, to the 25th of November, 1869, when the shooting of RICHARDSON took place. The same care which was taken to gather the testimony of these witnesses has been exercised to present an analysis of their evidence for submission to the jury, and it will be presented in the most complete and compact manner. The argument today will contain the most prominent points of the evidence which has been adduced on the trial to show a conspiracy against the domestic peace of MCFARLAND; and then the effect of that alleged plot upon the mind of the prisoner will be recalled by quotations from the testimony of the crowd of witnesses who have been called on that point. It is expected that considerable time will be given to the analysis of the medical testimony of the three experts, as that was decidedly the most important of the whole trial. With this large field before him it would not be surprising if Mr. GRAHAM occupied the whole of today in his argument. It was noticed when he closed on Friday that he had got through with only about half his immense pile of briefs, from which he read during the day, and if this fact may be taken as an indication of the length of his address, he will occupy just about the whole of today. In that case the Court will adjourn until Tuesday, and then District-Attorney GARVIN will address the jury on behalf of the people, consuming, it is understood, from an hour and a half to two hours. He may exceed this period and speak for three hours. When he concludes the Recorder will deliver his charge, and the fate of DANIEL MCFARLAND will be in the hands of twelve of his peers.

THE POPPENHUSEN INSTITUTE.

Over One Hundred Thousand Dollars for the Improvement of the Condition of the Working Class of College Point, L. I.—Opening Exercises.

On the 1st of April, 1868, CONRAD POPPENHUSEN, a wealthy and public-spirited resident of College Point, on the anniversary of his birthday, proposed to endow an institution for "improving the moral and social condition of the working classes of College Point, and more especially the workmen of the large India-rubber manufactory at that place, principally owned by him." The act incorporating the Institute was not passed before May, 1868, so that the birthday of the "Conrad Poppenhusen Institute was May 7, 1868, on which day he made a trust-deed of the grounds on which the beautiful building just completed stands, to the Board of Control. The Board of Control, by the act of incorporation, is composed of Mr. POPPENHUSEN, his oldest son, and, at their decease, the oldest surviving male member of the family and six more persons appointed by the Board of Education of College Point, by the Village Trustees, and by the County Judge of Queens County, each appointing a certain number. The present Board is composed of the following gentlemen:

Conrad Poppenhusen, Wm. E. Chrisolm, A. D. Schlesinger, Hon. James W. Covert, Adolph Poppenhusen, Irvan Von Auw, Herman Funke and Wm. Pauley. It is expected that a corps of instructors will be engaged during the coming week, and that by next Monday the Institute will be open for pupils. As near as possible the system of the German Kindergarten will be adhered to. There will be a free library, reading-room, smoking-room and chess-room. Lectures will be provided on various subjects of interest to the working class, and studies in those branches not generally taught in the common schools of the country can be pursued. Surveying, engineering, telegraphing, music, learning to run the sewing-machine, embroidery, &c., will be part of the course of instruction.

The corner-stone of the Institute was laid with appropriate ceremonies, Oct. 10, 1868. It is built of the improved building blocks, made on the spot, and has a grayish cast. The imitation brown-stone trimmings, also made on the premises, give the building an elegant appearance. It is four-story high. The first story is used for the library, reading-room and the room of the Board of Control; on the second floor are the main hall and music-room; on the third floor, the class-room; and on the fourth floor, the janitor's rooms. The main hall will seat about 700 or 800 people.

Last Saturday being the anniversary of the Institute, the opening exercises were held. All work was suspended in the village. The crowd was large. At 3 o'clock the German Band played, after which an address was delivered by CONRAD POPPENHUSEN. Other addresses were made by Hon. JAMES W. COVERT, Surrogate of Queen's County, and OSWALD ALTENDOFER, of the *Staats Zeitung*. The music by the band and by the Lutheran choir was very fine. The cost of the building was about $50,000. The remainder of the endowment will be invested by the Board of Control in accordance with the purposes of the founder.

Rev. C. B. Smythe's Tribulations—A Word from the Pulpit.

Yesterday morning Rev. CHARLES B. SMYTHE preached at the East Eleventh-street Presbyterian Church, from the tenth verse of the twelfth chapter of Romans: "Be ye kindly affectioned one toward another with brotherly love." After referring to the Richardson tragedy, he said that from it we may learn how cunningly the devil works, how he first excites men's minds and breeds enmity, and then leads them on to the final crime. So, when the devil finds a congregation prospering and increasing, and its members living together in love and unity, he determines to disrupt them and seeks for some trifling matter which eventually, by tale-bearing and misunderstanding, grows into one of magnitude. Mr. SMYTHE then quoted largely from the Bible to show what being "kindly affectioned one toward another" meant. We must, he said, live together as brothers do, forgiving each other little faults of omission and commission, seeking to help each other, and even to anticipate each other's wants, thinking no evil and reporting none. During the last two weeks, he said, his congregation had witnessed certain things connected with this church, or had read of them, as fully and fairly reported in the newspapers. For himself, he cared not what sacrifice he might be called on to make, even if it were of life itself. Provided he knew it was his duty to make it, it would be made. Two things, however, kept him from severing his connection with the Church—the affectionate interest he felt in every member of his congregation, and the duty of enforcing the laws and ordinances of the Church, for this, he said, it must be remembered, is a Presbyterian Church, and not a Congregational one. He only wanted to know what the will of God is in this matter. He besought his congregation to act calmly and coolly in deciding the questions which would hereafter be put to them, and to ascertain what God willed. If, however, in the meantime, the Presbytery decided that it would be advisable for him to sever his connection with this church, his resignation would be at once handed in.

Meteorological Observations.

The Central Park meteorological report for last week sets forth the following facts and figures: Barometer—Mean, 29.961 inches; maximum at 9 A. M. May 2, 30.248 inches; minimum at 3 A. M. May 7, 29.374 inches; range, .874 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 59.4°; maximum at 3 P. M. May 4, 79.7°; minimum at 5 A. M. May 1, 48.7°. Range, 31°. May 4, rain from 1 A. M. to 3 A. M.; amount of water, .06 inch. May 6, rain from 3½ P. M. to 12 P. M.; amount of water, .16 inch. May 7, rain from 0 h. 0m. A. M. to 0 h. 0m. P. M., .08 inch. Total amount of water for week, .30 inch. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,254 miles.

Brooklyn Trades Movements.

Treasurer CAMPBELL has deposited in bank, during the week past, the following amounts on behalf of the co-operative lot associations of Brooklyn: No. 1, $40; No. 2, $240 73; No. 3, $137 87; No. 4, $52 75; No. 5, $56; No. 6, $138 98; No. 7, $88 07; No. 8, $150 16; No. 9, $345 50; No. 10, $489 —total, $1,738 56.

The following figures will plainly show the benefits to be derived from co-operation among the laboring community. The Brooklyn lot associations have all been organized within the past two years, and the total paid out by them since their organization would on first sight appear fabulous. The figures will best explain the movement: No. 1, $7,025; No. 2, $8,450; No. 3, $9,009 63; No. 4, $9,204 09; No. 5, $15,300; No. 6, $7,719 10; No. 7, $10,667 65; No. 8, $17,280; No. 9, $15,441 50; No. 10, $6,003—total, $112,578 97.

The Brooklyn 'longshoremen have been notified by the stevedores that a reduction of five cents per hour will be made in their rate of wages after today. These men have received from forty to forty-five cents per hour previous to the present reduction.

Five hundred men will commence work upon Prospect and other Brooklyn Parks today. Mr. O'ROURKE, a prominent member of Bricklayers' Union No. 1, has been given charge of the bricklaying.

Brooklyn painters receive fifty cents per day more than those of New-York.

Labor reform associations have been organized with great success in the Second, Fourth, Fifth and Ninth Assembly Districts of Brooklyn. It is intended to run a working men's ticket next Fall.

The Williamsburg Co-operative Iron Foundry is a great success. There has been a clear profit of twenty-five per cent. earned on the capital invested during the past three months. It is proposed to increase the capital and membership.

The Baden Revolutionists.

Another well-attended meeting was held by the Germans of this City who participated in the Baden revolutions in 1848 and 1849, at Lincoln Hall, corner of East Houston and Allen streets, yesterday afternoon, Gen. MAX WEBER presiding. It was resolved to celebrate the memory of those revolutions which had the political union and freedom of Germany for their end by a picnic at Jones Wood next Friday, the 13th inst. That day will be the anniversary of a meeting held by the citizens of the State of Baden, at Offenburg, Baden, in 1849, for the introduction of the Constitution of Germany, which had been adopted by the Constitutional Convention of Germany, that was sitting at Frankfort-on-the-Main and Stuttgart, in the years 1848 and 1849. The Government of Baden, then politically the most advanced State of Germany, having refused to introduce that Constitution, the revolution broke out again in that State and adjoining parts of Germany immediately after the Offenburg meeting. The revolution had not the result desired by the revolutionists. Gen. FRANZ SIGEL will act as President of the festival, and the following prominent participants in the Baden revolutions of 1848 and 1849 have been invited by the Committee of Arrangements as speakers on the occasion: Friedrich Hecker, of Illinois; Gen. Carl Schurz, United States Senator; Jos. Reichard, of Philadelphia; Dr. Kudlich, of Hoboken; Dr. A. Berkmann, Raphael Weil, Dr. F. Frech, Aaron Frank and Hugo Wesendonck, of this City.

The New South Bay Oyster Law.

The following is the substance of the act passed by the last Legislature and signed by the Governor for the preservation of shell-fish in the waters of the Great South Bay, Long Island:

No person shall have in his possession on the waters of the Bay, or take any oysters, clams, mussels or shells with a drag or dredge from the Bay.

No person shall take any oysters, clams, mussels, shells or substance growing on the bottom of the Bay except between sunrise and sunset.

No person shall take any oysters, spawn or seed-oysters, after the 15th day of June and before the 15th day of September, in any year.

Every person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $250, or by imprisonment in the county jail six months, or by both fine and imprisonment, and in addition shall forfeit $200.

Any person shall be authorized to prosecute in his own name, and retain one-half of the $200 additional fine, the balance going to the poor of the town after deducting one-half the expenses. This act to take effect immediately.

Israelitish Convention.

A meeting of delegates from the several conservative Israelitish congregations in this City and vicinity was held yesterday afternoon at the vestry-rooms of the Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, in West Thirty-fourth-street. The following congregations were represented: Shaary Tefila, Rodef Sholan, Shaara Zedek, B'nai Israel, Poel Zedek, Beth Israel Bukar Cholin, Beth El, Adaret El, Shaara Beroche, Miskkan Israel, B'nai Mauranlam, Beth Israel, (Brooklyn,) Beth Elo Hin, (Brooklyn,) Beth Elo Hin, (Williamsburg,) B'nai Jeshurun, (Staten Island,) and B'nai Jeshurun, of this City. Mr. MORRIS BEEKER, President; S. Goldstein was elected First Vice President; J. Jaroslawski, First Secretary; S. N. Cohen, Second Secretary, and H. Cohen, Treasurer. A committee of one from each congregation was appointed to draw a plan for the revision of the prayers of the conservative Israelites in the United States, so as to have them uniform. The Convention adjourned to meet on the first Sunday in September next.

Court Calendars This Day.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Held by Woodruff, P. J.—Appeal Calendar to be called at 12 M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	Steamer Cayuga vs. Hoboken Land and Improvement Co.	9	Fibre Disintegrating Co. vs. Atkins & Atkins.
2	Hummel vs. steam-propeller R. W. Burrows and steam-boat Bordentown.	10	Steam-boat 'Thomas Riley vs. Caldwell et al.
		11	Dale vs. Booth.
3	Boston, Newport and New-York Steam-boat Co. vs. Whitney et al.	12	Steam-boat State of New-York vs. Harlem and N. Y. Nav. Co.
4	Pinder & Hogan vs. bark Alice Tamter.	13	Steam-boat Washington Irving vs. Bibb.
5	Bark Acme, &c., vs. de Herrera.	14	Steam-boat Aida vs. Security Ins. Co.
6	Steam-boat Washington Irving vs. Tail, &c.	15	Steamer Emily B. Souder vs. Pakenham, Beatty et als.
7	Ship Helen K. Cooper, &c., vs. Atkins & Atkins.	16	Union Ferry Co. of Brooklyn vs. steamer Favorita.
8	Steam-boat Bridgeport vs. Shaw et al.	17	Merrill et al. vs. Petty et al.
		18	Same vs. Same.
		19	Dale et al vs. Ellis.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M. Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.		Nos.	
102	Asten vs. Livermore.	121	Higginson vs. Pendleton.
111	Orser vs. The Glenville Woolen Co.	122	Boyce vs. Chester.
215	Peet, Trustee, &c., vs. Van Cott, Admin'r.	123	Henning vs. Atlantic Ins. Co. of St. Louis.
114	Curry vs. Love.	124	Beamish, Receiver, vs. Woodbridge.
115	Beekman vs. Dunscomb.	125	Muller vs. Haller.
116	Hotchkiss vs. Kelly Manufacturing Co.	126	Wolfe vs. Brinckerhoff.
		127	Emmet vs. Seton.
117	Hill vs. Day.	128	Brown vs. Post.
118	McDonald vs. Jones.	129	Amoskeag Manfg. Co. vs. Garner.
119	Donadi vs. Ireland.		
120	Close vs. Moran.	130	Knapp vs. Blodgett.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—AND OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barnard, J.

No Circuit Calendar.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
1183	Cook vs. State Nat. Bank, Boston.	932	Savignac vs. Goodspeed.
244	Roberts vs. Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company.	1590	Field vs. Devlin.
		484	Hand vs. Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Company.
1065	Learned vs. Ryder.		
1336	Same vs. Same.	1468	Sicher vs. Shoyer.
1947	Same vs. Same.	1619	Jaeger vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
564	Baltimore and Cuba Smelting and Mining Company vs. Holmes, Booth & Haydens.	1546	Judge vs. New-York and Albany Propeller Line.
		234½	Moody vs. Osgood.
1620	Dod vs. Fourth Nat. Bank, N. Y. C.	1566	Weeks vs. Russell.
6656	Walsh, ex'r, &c. vs. Sexton.	1506	Merchants' Exchange National Bank of the City of New-York vs. Rose, impl'd.
990½	Marsh vs. Solomon.		
126½	Artic Life Ins. Co. vs. Austin.	1616	Perkins vs. Darling.
1522	Lawrence vs. Maxwell.	336	Drake vs. Barstow, &c.
5854	Lyons vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company.	490	Cohen vs. McGay.
		272	Wright vs. Booss.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9½ A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.		Nos.	
76	Vickers vs. Corlies.	245	Valentine vs. Brennan.
203	Morse vs. Hulmer.	256	Silkman vs. Pingree.

The call commences at No. 280, Woods vs. Sheldon.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos. 1425, 1287, 1841, 1849, 1731, 1821, 1741, 1825, 1927, 1845, 753, 1929, 1933, 1937.

Part II.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos. 1,122, 2,102, 2,104, 1,992, 2,156, 2,140, 1,170, 2,168, 2,124, 2,088, 2,160, 1,572, 2,110, 2,144, 2,078.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos. 484, 499, 471, 725, 587, 906, 153, 280, 797, 298, 185, 892, 840, 326.

Part II.—Held by Daly, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos. 258, 349, 794, 505, 642, 858, 874, 113, 573, 776, 860, 845, 783, 812, 761.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Alker, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1222	Aronson vs. Halsey.	1241	Colwell Mfg. Co. vs. Spratt.
1003	Bailey vs. Wheaton.		
1055	Same vs. Same.	1167	Denny vs. Levy.
1015	Janvrin vs. Perry.	1170	Chisholm vs. Levy.
1051	Paris vs. Cummings.	1174	Marks vs. Vogel.
1070	Lehr vs. Warren.	1176	Fowler vs. Brisbane.
1096	Bleath vs. Maretzek.	1173	Wentworth vs. Crane
1125	Beringer vs. Frank.	1179	Mollison vs. Crane.
1194	Seward vs. Tinker.	1180	Sullivan vs. Lawless.

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1119	Hanford vs. Bailey.	1086	Gross vs. Marks.
920	Rouse vs. McCartan.	1163	Wogram vs. Hoffman.
921	Davis vs. McCartan.	1168	Robus vs. Lintz.
968	Meyer vs. Walbridge.	1170	Sickles vs. Robertson.
964	Randolph vs. Howland.	1169	Vreeland vs. Ackerman.
1001	Smith vs. Rauh.		
1019	Ward vs. Baxter.	1171	Hickey vs. Cameron.
1026	Blasinger vs. Schrieber.	1172	Gilman vs. Nicking.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—KINGS COUNTY.

Judge BARNARD or Judge TAPPAN will be in attendance at Chambers, at Brooklyn Court-house, the week commencing May 9, at 9 o'clock each day, excluding Saturday.

CITY COURT—BROOKLYN.

Nos.		Nos.	
[illegible]	Gross vs. Lens.	95	Frenhold vs. Cummings.
[illegible]	Dennis vs. Weil.	96	Taylor vs. Campbell.
[illegible]	Schmidt vs. Gross.	97	Crandall vs. De Wolf.
[illegible]	Childs vs. Bothwell.	98	Squires vs. Powell.
84	Baer vs. Walter, Sheriff, &c.	99	Same vs. Same.
88	McLean vs. Haynes.	100	Enderlin vs. Elsasser.
89	Rich vs. Tighe.		
91	Valentine vs. Ash.	101	Doyle vs. Owen.
93	Elkinson vs. Hubbard.	102	Coyle vs. Sanveur.
94	Stone vs. Draper.	103	Arthur vs. Gates.
		104	Stabler vs. Williams.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 7, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$80,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	116¾	55	Wells-Fargo Scrip bet. call	2⅝
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	111⅛	100	do.	3
38,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64.	110¾	100	A. M. U. Ex.	42¾
30,000	do. '65	110¾	10	do. bet. call	42
30,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.	110¾	300	N.Y.C. & H.R.R.	98¼
43,000	do.	110¾	900	do.	98⅛
75,000	U.S.5-20 C., '67.	113⅛	200	do. s60	98¼
75,000	do.	113¼	150	do.	98¼
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68, new	113	400	do. bet. call	98⅛
34,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '68.	113⅛	10,000	N.Y.C. & H.R. Ctfs.	94⅞
3,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	107⅛	130,000	do. bet. call	95
1,000	do. c	108	200	Erie Railway. b.c	24
22,000	do.	107⅛	100	Erie Pref.	48
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x.c.	60	700	Reading	102⅛
28,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	55	100	Mich. Central	124⅛
10,000	do.	55⅛	1600	L. S. & M. So.	100⅝
10,000	do.	55¾	150	do.	100⅝
16,000	N. C. St. 6s, n.	23⅛	600	do. bet. call	100⅝
2,000	do.	23⅛	1500	do.	101
15,000	City 6s, '87	98	600	do.	101⅛
5,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '72.	105⅛	500	do.	101⅛
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	90	1700	do.	101⅛
1,000	do.	90⅛	5	Ill. Cen.	142⅝
2,000	Erie 2d M., '79.	97	25	do.	143
1,000	Mich. S. 2d M.	95	200	Clev. & P.	106⅝
2,000	M. So. S.F.Bds.	98⅛	1000	do.	105⅝
2,000	P.R.R. 7s, Gu'd by St. Mo.	98	40	do.	105⅝
1,000	A. & T.H. 2d Pf.	86	50	Chic. & N. W.	81
2,000	Union P. 1st M	86	100	do.	81⅝
1,000	Cen. Pacific R. R. Gold Bds.	93⅛	100	do. c	81⅝
			70	do.	81½
			200	do. b.c. s30	81
5,000	do.	92⅝	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf. bet. call	91⅝
5,000	do.	92⅝	200	do.	91⅛
6,000	do.	92⅝			
4,000	Del., L. & W. 1st	97⅛	75	C., C., Cin. & I. R.	79⅛
4,000	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 3d M.	98⅛	100	N. J. Central	110
			25	Chi. & R. I.	122
6,000	Mor. & Es. 1st M.	100	200	do.	123⅛
1,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s	98⅛	400	Mil. & St. P.	65⅛
			50	do.	65⅛
3,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st.	99⅛	200	do. bet. call	65⅛
2,000	C. & N. W. 1st	95	300	Mil. & St. P. R. Pf. b30	80
3,000	M. & St. P. 1st.	94	200	do. b60	80⅛
5,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 2d M.	64	200	do. b3	80
			200	do. bet. call	80⅛
2,500	Lake S. Div. B.	98	200	do.	80⅛
1,000	N. Y. & N. H. 6s Bds.	99	100	do.	80⅛
10	Fourth N. Bank	107⅛	200	do.	80⅛
10	do.	107⅛	100	Tol., W. & W.	54⅛
25	Ocean Bank	82	800	do. b3	55
17	Contin'tal Bk.	97⅛	100	do.	55
20	Shoe & Leath'r Bk	169	400	P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar.	94⅛
20	Cum. Coal & Iron	43			
200	West. Un. T.	32⅛	25	do.	94⅛
100	Quick. M. Co.	10	300	Ohio & Miss.	38⅛
100	Mariposa Mining.	8	200	do. bet. call	38⅛
200	do.	8⅛	300	Ohio & Miss Pf.	75
100	Canton Co.	71⅛	40	Del., L. & W. R.	111⅛
100	do.	71⅛	200	do.	111⅛
100	Mariposa Pf.	18	20	Morris & Essex	92⅛
400	do.	18⅛	100	N. Y. & N.H.R. Sc	140
100	do. bet. call	18	25	do.	141
100	Pacific Mail	43⅛	20	Bos., H. & E. R.	6
450	do.	43	100	H. & St. J.	112⅛
100	do.	42⅛	300	H. & St. J. R. Pf.	111
100	do. bet. call	42⅛	200	Col., C. & Ind. C.	19⅛
100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	18	300	do.	19⅛
200	Adams Ex. b.c.	64	6	Dub. & S. C. R.	108

SECOND BOARD—12½ M.

$500	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	116⅛	$26,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	113⅛
55,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	111⅛	10,000	do.	113⅛
114,000	U.S. 5-20 C. '65, new	113	500	U. S. 5s. 10-40 C.	107⅛
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68.	113⅛	10,000	do.	107⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	55⅛	100	Mich. Cen.	124
20,000	do.	55⅛	200	Clev. & P. R.	106
25,000	do.	55⅛	300	Chi. & N. W.	82⅛
15,000	Va. St. 6s, x c.	70	500	do. bet. call	82⅛
15,000	do. s30	69	500	do. s60	81
1,000	Gt. West. 2d M.	78	500	Chi. & N. W. Pf. bet. call	91⅛
1,000	M. & S.P. 1st M	94			
5,000	Tol. & W. Con. Bds.	80	200	N. J. Central	110⅛
			200	do.	110
1,000	Union Pac. R. 1st M. b.c.	85⅛	100	Chic. & R. I.	123⅛
			500	do.	123⅛
300	West. U. Tel.	32⅛	200	do. bet. call	123⅛
22	Penn. Coal	225	600	do. bet. c. b3	123⅛
100	Mariposa Pf.	18⅛	128	Mil. & St. P.	66
20,000	Mar. Trus. 10s, Cts.	45	100	do. bet. call	66⅛
			550	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	81
100	Adams Ex.	64	500	do.	81⅛
100	do. bet. call	64⅛	100	do.	81⅛
200	A. M. U. Ex.	43	300	do. s10	81⅛
200	N. Y. C. & H. R. bet. call	98⅛	200	do.	81⅛
200	do.	98⅛	300	T., W. & W.	55⅛
10	do.	99⅛	200	do.	55⅛
			300	do. s60	55⅛
20,000	N. Y. C. & H. R. Cer.	95	400	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar.	95⅛
10,000	do. bet. call	94⅛	300	Ohio & Miss.	38⅛
58,000	do.	94⅛	100	Ohio & M. Pf.	75
400	Harlem R. R.	144⅛	200	St. L. & I. M. R.	45
800	Lake S. & M. S.	101	200	do. bet. call	44⅛
500	do.	101⅛	100	H. & St. Jos. R. Pf	110⅛
600	do. bet. call	101	100	C., C. & Ind. C.	19⅛
100	do.	100⅞	500	Bos., H. & Erie R	6⅛

NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE—NOON.

$20,000	Amer. Gold	115	100	L. S. & M. S. R.	101⅛
200	Cumberland	45⅛	200	Chic. & N. W.	81⅛
100	Mar. Prf.	18⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	91⅛
200	Adams Ex.	63⅛	200	Mil. & St. P.	65⅛
300	Quick. M. Co.	10	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	79⅛
200	Pac. Mail	43	300	Newark & C. R.	63⅛
300	Harlem R. R.	144⅛	100	Grass Valley. c	6
500	Reading	102⅛	200	do. b60	24

MONDAY, May 9—A. M.

Business through the week past was active for the month of May, comparing favorably with the same season last year in all departments. The Cotton trade was especially large. The receipts at the ports up to Thursday, indicated a gain of 14,000 or 15,000 bales over the large total of the previous week, but the last two days fell behind, leaving the total 57,800 bales for the week, as against 50,500 the previous week, and comparing with 22,400 bales the corresponding week last year. The total crop receipts to the present date figure up 2,637,000 bales, against 1,979,000 bales to same date in 1869, and the amount marketed abroad, 1,790,000 as against 1,248,000 bales to date last year. The exports last week were 36,000 bales, which gave a fair supply of Exchange at 109½@109½ ℘ cent., although the demand is partially increasing on account of American traveler's credits in Europe. The course of the Gold market was, upon the average, fairly steady through the week, but not very active. The prevailing account in the Gold Room is called *Bullish*, and large sums, coming out of the Treasury for May Interest, have been taken up on speculation for a rise later in the season. The operation, however, is a costly one, 4 to 6 ℘ cent. interest per annum, as the *Short* or *Bearish* account in the Room is not half as large as formerly when the price ruled above 130 ℘ cent., so that the facilities for lending the use of Gold at nominal rates of interest are sensibly diminished.

The Public Funds opened at an advance on Monday on the announcement of the intended purchases of the month for the Sinking Fund, but owing to heavy realizations by parties who bought in April from 109 to 112 for 5-20s of 1867, there was a pause in the Market, and the ultimate quotation was 113⅜ as against 113⅞ on Saturday week.

It is a year today since the first announcement was made by the Secretary of the Treasury of his purpose to put in operation the Sinking Fund Act of Feb. 25, 1862, which his predecessors had neglected to respect pending the War, and which Mr. McCulloch had for four years after the close of the War, and after the Public Debt had reached its maximum, declined to enforce. The arrearages properly due the Sinking Fund, in Gold, from the surplus Customs pledged by the act of 1862, amounted, on the accession of the Grant Administration, March 4, 1869, to about $148,000,000, and from the 4th March, 1869, to May 1, 1870 (the date of the last Schedule of the Public Debt,) the contributions, at the rate of $500,000 per week or $26,000,000 a year, have amounted to about $30,000,000. Of these two sums the present Secretary had invested to the first of the present month less than the equivalent of a hundred millions in gold, producing, with the accumulated interest, half-yearly compounded or reinvested, $110,752,793 in United States 5-20s. When the operation was commenced, a year ago, the United States 5-20s stood in the relation to the par of Gold at 84 cents on the dollar. They have since appreciated to the present relation of 96½ cents on the dollar, excluding interest.* And long before the old arrearages due the Sinking Fund are brought up, as they can be rapidly, if need be, out of the present and constantly accumulating Customs surplus, it is safe to say that *they will be above the par of Gold*, both abroad and at home.

In other departments of the Stock Exchange the market was firm, and on the Western Railways and Reading and New-Jersey Central, especially buoyant, and the business equal in magnitude to the very large transactions of the last three days of the previous week.

*First purchases, 115¼, with Gold at 138, May 12, 1869. Last purchases, 111, with Gold at 115, May 5, 1870.

The United States Treasurer at Washington kindly furnished to the Agent of the Associated Press the following figures to Saturday last, May 7:

Coin in United States Treasury	$110,724,000
Belonging to depositors	34,019,000
Balance belonging to Government	$76,705,000

These figures compare with the previous week as follows:

Coin on 1st of May schedule	$115,525,814
Belonging to depositors	33,840,000
Balance belonging to Government	$81,685,814
Balance May 7 as above	76,705,000
Less from May interest payments	$4,980,814

The May Interest payments at New-York alone amount to $10,619,563, and at other offices probably three or four millions additional; but at New-York a very large portion is drawn in Gold Certificates which return to the Treasury through the Custom-house.

The Currency balances in the Treasury had increased from $6,954,000 on the 1st of May schedule, to $10,000,000 on Saturday, May 7. The Internal Revenues (in Currency) of the week were $5,301,146, and the Customs duties (in Gold) about $4,500,000. These figures indicate another important reduction of the Public Debt in May.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, May 7, compare as follows with the previous week and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury, at these dates respectively:

Increase in Loans	$5,742,186
Increase in Specie	2,681,403
Increase in other Legal Tenders	1,104,057
Increase in Deposits	8,572,868
Decrease in Circulation	61,752

	May 8, '69.	May 7, '70.	Ap'l 30, '70.
National Capital	$74,257,700	$72,937,895	$72,937,895
Local Capital	9,950,305	11,872,148	11,872,148
Total	$84,208,005	$84,810,043	$84,810,043
Loans	268,346,372	275,246,471	269,504,285
Gold and Gold Notes	16,061,489	31,498,999	28,817,596
Other Legal Tenders	55,109,573	56,108,922	54,944,865
Deposits	193,893,137	217,382,218	208,879,350
Circulation	33,986,160	33,444,641	33,506,393
In Sub-Treasury	83,267,260	86,642,575	88,231,249

The Bank statement published today exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous statement. The Banks owed:

	Ap'l 30, '70.	May 7, '70.	May 8, '69.
On deposit	$208,879,350	$217,382,218	$193,893,127
Circulation	33,506,393	33,444,641	33,986,160
Total	$242,385,743	$250,826,859	$227,879,297
25 ℘ ct. would be	$60,596,436	$62,706,715	$56,994,824
They held: In Gold and Greenbacks	83,762,461	87,607,921	71,191,062
Excess	$23,166,025	$24,901,206	$14,196,238
Rate for money	5 ℘ ct.	5@6 ℘ ct.	6@7 ℘ ct.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry-goods return in our last paper, amount to $6,202,299, against the total entries of $7,672,849 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,439,671, against $2,809,934 same week last year. The Exports of Specie, $591,434 against $425,890 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $3,086,681. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 17,050 bales.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1869, are as follows, the figures being official to April 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

July	$24,480,166	March	$27,253,964
August	27,227,202	April 2	5,882,712
September	22,279,489	April 9	6,833,731
October	19,009,219	April 16	6,423,478
November	19,084,197	April 23	7,150,130
December	18,153,434	April 30	7,438,520
January	22,201,549	May 7	6,202,293
February	23,531,656		
Total since July 1			$243,148,845
Against same time in 1869			246,268,493
Decrease since July 1			$3,119,548

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York since July 1, 1869, are as follows:

July	$19,082,266	February	$11,940,146
August	18,624,219	March	15,943,095
September	17,226,964	April 6	3,109,503
October	19,069,258	April 13	3,213,167
November	17,393,002	April 20	3,306,325
December	18,558,367	April 27	3,308,547
January	12,893,166	May 4	3,439,671
Total since July			$167,108,193
Against same time in 1869			135,685,582
Increase since July 1			$31,422,611
Gold, May 7, 1870			114⅜ ℘ cent.
Gold, May 8, 1869			137⅛ ℘ cent.

The exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York since July 1, 1869, are as follows:

July	$6,474,624	March	$1,521,601
August	3,027,940	April 2	206,952
September	1,768,171	April 9	77,500
October	2,531,076	April 16	425,139
November	1,126,845	April 23	237,982
December	1,732,899	April 30	774,919
January	2,683,392	May 7	591,434
February	2,194,256		
Total since July 1			$25,369,731
Against same date in 1869			33,117,744
Decrease since July 1			$7,748,013

The following are the Custom receipts in Gold and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since July 1, 1869:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
July	$10,502,045	July	$17,284,482
August	14,319,913	August	1,867,988
September	12,504,325	September	4,256,338
October	11,194,158	October	7,715,080
November	9,190,801	November	9,992,983
December	6,696,666	December	2,430,597
January	10,152,396	January	17,693,723
February	11,951,925	February	1,792,043
March	12,264,608	March	3,766,313
April	13,193,872	April	836,564
May 7	3,086,681	May 7	10,619,563
Total	$115,320,343	Total	$78,314,681
Total, 1869	108,790,376	Total, 1869	79,607,551

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		May 8, '69.
American Gold	115@115⅛@114¾	137¾
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	112@111½	119
Consolidated 5-20s	113⅜@114⅛@113⅜	117⅛
U. S. 5 ℘ cents, 10-40s	108@107⅜	108⅛
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97⅝@98⅜	....
N. Y. Central and Hudson Scrip	94½@94⅝	....
Rock Island	123⅜@123⅛	127⅛
Lake Shore	98⅜@101⅜@100⅞	105⅜
North-western	80⅛@81⅛	85⅛
Reading	102⅜@102⅜	95⅛
North-western Preferred	91⅝@91⅛	98
Ohio and Mississippi	35⅛@38	32⅛
Pacific Mail	42⅛@43⅛@42⅜	92⅛
St. Paul Preferred	79⅛@81	85⅛
St. Paul Common	65⅛@66	76⅛
New Tennessee 6s	57@54⅛@55⅛	65⅛
Old North Carolina 6s	47⅛@47	60
Old Virginia 6s	69⅛@69⅛	58
New-Jersey Central	108⅛@110⅛	112

The Bank return of the week shows a largely-increased movement in all the departments of Loans, Deposits, Gold and Greenbacks. The Loans have run up $5,742,186 since last Monday, in a considerable measure no doubt on Gold and Stocks held on speculation—chiefly Gold at low rates of Interest. The Gold average is up $2,681,403, and the Greenback average is increased $1,104,057. The general line of deposits is higher by $8,572,868. The Treasury Office paid out on the May interest, during the week, $2,847,159, which, with the prepayments in the last week in April, charged off on Monday last $7,772,404, make the whole sum of May interest, thus far called for, $10,619,563. The Customs paid into the Treasury for the week amount to $3,086,681, which is $239,522 in excess of the interest paid out for the same six days. The money market closed easy and cheap at 5@6 ℘ cent. to the Brokers on call.

The sales of Gold opened at 115 ℘ cent., but fell off toward the close of the day to 114⅜@114⅜ ℘ cent. The course of the Public Funds, as an unusual occurrence, was the reverse of Gold. The 5-20s of 1867, opened at 113⅜@⅜, and went up to 113½@113⅝ ℘ cent. Bills on London were quiet, on the basis of 109⅛ ℘ cent. for 60 days London.

Another buoyant business was done in the Railway Stocks, well distributed through the Western Roads, and a fair amount of transactions in New-York Central Stock and Scrip, and Reading. Lake Shore was again in the lead among the Western Stocks, selling up to 101⅝ ℘ cent. The St. Paul's also attracted special attention, and the North-wests and Rock Island were strong. The Miscellaneous Shares were active on Pacific Mail, and there was increased interest in Mariposa Preferred. In the Southern State Bonds the new Tennessees recovered 1 ℘ cent. of the decline of Friday.

After the late Boards, the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, MAY 7.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	107⅛	107⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	111⅛	111⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	113⅜	113⅜
American Gold Coin	114⅛	114⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109⅛
New Bonds of Tennessee	54⅛	55⅜
N. Y. Central and Hudson	98⅛	98⅜
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Certificates	94⅛	94⅛
Reading Railroad	102⅛	102⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	123⅛	123⅛
North-western Common	81⅜	81⅝
North-western Preferred	91⅝	91⅝
Pacific Mail Company	43½	43¾
St. Paul Preferred	79¾	81
St. Paul Common	65½	66
Lake Shore	100⅝	100⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	38	38
New-Jersey Central	110½	110⅞

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, May 7.

General balance yesterday	$91,318,836 98
Gold receipts	691,005 69
Gold payments	1,392,099 58
Gold balance	76,689,647 31
Currency receipts	297,199 31
Currency payments	210,012 01
Currency balance	1,643,907 64
General balance	86,642,575 42
Customs	587,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	704,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ c. coup., 1881	116¾	5-20 reg., 1867	113
5-20 reg., 1862	110⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	113⅞
5-20 coup., 1862	111⅛	5-20 reg., 1868	113
5-20 reg., 1864	110⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	113⅞
5-20 coup., 1864	110¾	10-40 registered	106⅛
5-20 reg., 1865	110⅛	10-40 coupon	107⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	113	6s Currency	112⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex cou.	60	Illinois cou. 6s, 1877	100
Tennessee 6s, n. bds.	55½	Illinois cou. 6s, 1879	100
Virginia 6s, ex cou.	60	Illinois War Loan	100
Georgia 7s, new bds.	94	Indiana 5 ℘ cent.	....
North Carolina 6s	47	Michigan 6 ℘ cent., '73	97
North Car. 6s, n. bds.	23¾	Michigan 7 ℘ cent., '78	95
South Carolina 6s	90	Mich. 7 ℘ c. War Loan	100
South Car. 6s, n. bds.	90	N. Y. reg. B'ty Loan	110¾
Missouri 6s	92⅜	N. Y. cou. B'ty Loan	110¾
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Iss.	93	N. Y. 7s, Canal L., '70	104
La. 8s, levee bonds	90⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	105
Connecticut 6s	101	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	105
Rhode Island 6s	101	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	105
Alabama 8s	72⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	105
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. Iss	75	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	107⅛
Ohio 6 ℘ cent., 1875	102	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	106
Ohio 6 ℘ cent., 1881	102	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	102
Ohio 6 ℘ cent., 1886	104	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	100
Illinois can. bds., 1870	100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	90	Gt. West. 1st, '88	101
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	86	Gt. West. 1st, '88	88⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n	85	Gt. West. 2d, '93	77⅛
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	96⅛	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	98
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	88	Gal. & Chic. 2d	95
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	84	Chic. & R. I. 1st	104⅛
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88	81⅛	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	98
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	90	Morris & Essex 1st	100
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S.F., '85	104	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100
Harlem 1st	100⅛	N. J. Cen. 2d	103
Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82	120	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	98⅛
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st	113	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d	93
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d	94⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	95
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	98	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	90
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	98	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	77
Cen. Pac. Bonds	93	Chic. & Alton S. F.	100
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '70	110	Chic. & Alton 1st	102⅛
Alton & T. H. 1st	95⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st	98⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	86	Ohio & Miss. Cons'd	97
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	77	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	95
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	97	Penn. R. R. Bonds	89
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs.	89⅛	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bs.	88
Chic. & N. W. 1st	94	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	105⅛
Consol'd 7 ℘ c. conv.	87	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	93
H. & St. Jos. L. G'ts.	106⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st	93⅛
Lack. & West. Bonds	98	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	85
Del., L. & West. 1st	97⅛	Mil. & St. P. 2d	83⅛
Del., L. & West. 2d	97⅛	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	83⅛
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	93	Col., C. & Ind. 2d	68
Tol. & Wab. 2d	83	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	98
Tol. & W. Equip. Bs.	75⅛	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	83⅛
Tol., W. & W. C. C. S. F.	79⅛		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	143	Park	166
Manhattan	143	Central National	111
Mechanics'	139	Fourth National	107
America	147	Ninth National	110
Phenix	109	Tenth National	113
Tradesmen's	154	Oriental	150⅛
Greenwich	215	Gold Exchange	....
Mechanics' & Trad's'	120	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	110
National	115	Del. & Hudson Canal	123⅛
Seventh Ward	109	Pennsylvania Coal	220
State of New-York	106	Con. Coal of Mary'd	27⅛
Commerce	125	Cum. Coal & Iron	45
Ocean	82	American Coal	37
American Exchange	113	Western Union Tel.	32⅛
Chatham	170	Quicksilver Mining	10
Bank of the Republic	118	Mariposa Mining	8⅛
Bank of N. America	104	Mariposa Preferred	18
Hanover	106	Mariposa Trust Cer.	4⅛
Irving	116	Boston Water Power	18⅛
East River	111	Adams Express	63⅛
Shoe & Leather	165	Wells-Fargo Express	17⅛
Corn Exchange	129	Wells-Fargo Scrip	2⅛
Continental	97⅛	American Express	42⅛
St. Nicholas	116	U. S. Express	44
Commonwealth	114	Merchants' Union Ex	8⅛
Importers' & Trad's'	151	Pacific Mail	42⅛

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD, (now in operation from the port of Richmond to the famous White Sulphur Springs of West Virginia, 227 miles,) is being rapidly extended to the Ohio River, at the Kentucky line, where it will connect with lines in progress to the chief railroad centers of the West. An immense through business awaits its completion, besides a profitable traffic from the agricultural and mineral products so abundant along the route.

The Company offer through us their SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, secured by mortgage on the entire Trunk Line (427 miles) and the large equipment therefor, at 90 and accrued interest from May 1. The net earnings of the road are already more than sufficient to meet the interest on its outstanding Bonds. Government and other securities received at full market rates in exchange.

Descriptive pamphlets furnished.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers, &c.,
No. 5 Nassau-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 7, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkg.	11	Pork, bbls.	300
Copper, bbls.	5	Beef, pks.	100
Copper, cakes	238	Cut-meats, pks.	378
Cotton, bales	395	Lard, tcs.	50
Eggs, bbls.	1,249	Lard, kegs	200
Flour, bbls.	21,167	Butter, pks.	1,353
Corn-meal, bbls.	134	Cheese, boxes	2,168
Corn-meal, bags	800	Tallow, pks.	71
Wheat, bushels	36,024	Starch, pks.	583
Corn, bushels	19,871	Tea, chests	1,344
Oats, bushels	6,649	Oil-cake, pks.	700
Grass Seed, bushels	132	Tobacco, hhds.	1,379
Flaxseed, bushels	88	Tobacco, bxs. & cases	276
Hemp, bales	32	Whisky, bbls.	260
Leather, sides	9,045	Wool, bales	104

☞ The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of Antwerp*, for Liverpool, 4,775 boxes Cheese, 14 pkg. Sewing-machines, 38 bales Furs, 309 cases Oysters, 1,029 bales Cotton, 233 boxes Bacon, 339 bales Hops, 61 tcs. Beef, 47 boxes Pine-apples, 2,180 lbs. Cotton-seed Cake, 14 bbls. Bladders, 50 bbls. Pork, 53 cases Guns, 308 pkg. Mowers.

By the steamer *Malta*, for Liverpool—48,032 bushels Wheat, 515 bags Coffee, 690 bales Cotton, 187 boxes Cheese.

By the bark *Lizzie H.*, for Bristol—34,290 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bbls. Flour.

By the steamer *Deutschland*, for Bremen—7,103 bushels Wheat, 70 bbls. Pork, 40 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 336 cases Tobacco, 199 hhds. Tobacco, 4 bales Tobacco, 23 bales Furs and Skins, 27 pks. Canned Fruit, 11 boxes Hams, 100 bbls. Flour, 31 pks. Drugs, 28 boxes Essential Oil, 49 bales Cotton, 199 bbls. Resin, 30 boxes Extract Fustic, 10 kegs Caviar.

By the bark *Queen of Scots*, for Antwerp, 4,722 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship *Prinz Albert*, for Hamburg, 3,504 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship *Christel*, for Bremen, 5,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Have been salable and steady, at from $6 25@$7 for Pots, and $9 25@$9 75 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—There has been more activity in Rio and Santos, but under rather freer offerings, prices have been generally quoted a shade more favorable to buyers. Sales have been reported here of 410 bags Rio, by the brig *Morducy*; at Baltimore, 4,093 bags Rio, by the bark *Minnemuseth*, and 2,000 bags do. by the bark *Adelaide*; and at Hampton Roads, for Baltimore, 4,572 bags Rio, by the brig *Ceres*, and 4,170 bags Santos by the brig *Bore*, all on private terms. Other kinds have been quiet at about our quotations. Java at 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 16½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 9½c.@14c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16½c., Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 16c.@20c.; Manila, 16c.@19c.; Mexican, 17c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@18c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@10c., gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been more active and quoted firmer, closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,868 bales, including 2,161 bales to shippers, 405 bales to spinners, 105 bales to speculators, and 200 bales in transit. Also 800 bales for forward delivery, including 100 bales basis Low Middling, May, 22 1-16c.; 500 bales do. June, 22c.; 200 bales do. July, 22c.@22¼c. ℘ lb. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA notice the week's business thus: "Our market for the week has been dull and declining, closing quiet and steady at the quotations. The total sales for the week have been 9,663 bales, including 2,941 bales for export, 4,712 bales to spinners, 839 bales to speculators, and 600 bales in transit. The market for future delivery has been quiet, closing at 21⅞c. for all months of this Cotton year. The sales on "basis Low Middling" have been for April, 300 bales, at 21⅞c.; for May, 1,100 bales, at 21⅞c.@22⅛c.; for June, 4,450 bales, at 21⅞c.@22⅛c.; for July, 1,700 bales, at 21⅞c.@22c.; for August, 500 bales, at 21⅞c.; for September, 100 bales, at 21c.; for October, 100 bales at 19⅞c.; and for delivery, buyers' option, from May 1 to June 30, at 21⅞c. The exports from this port for the week have been, to Liverpool, 6,723 bales; to Bremen, 43 bales; to Hamburg, 101 bales; to Havre, 608 bales. Total, 7,473 bales. The exports from all ports for the week have been, to Liverpool, 35,302 bales; to the Continent, 10,285 bales. Total, 45,487 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton Today.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	19	19⅛	21⅛	19⅜
Good Ordinary	21	21⅛	21⅛	21⅜
Low Middling	22⅛	22¼	22⅜	23
Middling	23	23⅛	23⅜	23⅛
Good Middling	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	15,789
Receipts last week	8,450
Receipts the preceding week	13,561
Receipts since Sept. 1	612,450
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	838,720
Export clearances since our last	1,769
Exports since Sept. 1	350,000
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	333,687
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	324,479
Estimated stock here	66,569

Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1 to latest dates	[illegible]
Receipts same time 1868-69	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Receipts at all ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	[illegible]
Exports from Sept. 1 to latest dates	[illegible]
Exports same time 1868-69	1,242,800
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	[illegible]
Estimated stock at the ports latest dates	334,165
Estimated stock at the same time in 1869	234,021
Estimated stock Sept. 1, 1869	11,090
Estimated stock Aug. 31, 1868	38,129
Crop of 1868-69	2,260,557
Crop of 1867-68	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-67	1,951,988

The receipts and exports of Cotton at the shipping ports in each week since Sept. 1, and for the corresponding weeks of the two last Cotton years, have been as follows:

Bales for the week ending	1867-68. Rec'ts.	1867-68. Ex'ts.	1868-69. Rec'ts.	1868-69. Ex'ts.	1869-70. Rec'ts.	1869-70. Ex'ts.
Sept. 5	4,522	1,268	4,150	2,609	3,432	1,353
Sept. 12	5,960	2,378	11,354	1,376	11,206	1,236
Sept. 19	8,170	1,848	19,673	2,091	26,806	1,337
Sept. 26	12,826	1,433	29,311	4,702	48,341	4,979
Oct. 3	18,073	1,441	34,739	8,874	54,628	9,813
Oct. 10	24,364	2,586	44,068	15,846	59,330	20,506
Oct. 17	31,714	5,651	53,522	19,647	67,555	34,916
Oct. 24	34,040	12,299	57,603	14,597	77,383	34,953
Oct. 31	45,398	17,681	68,975	30,101	86,318	51,269
Nov. 7	51,697	30,076	74,250	26,159	95,266	35,989
Nov. 14	58,445	30,083	72,380	45,272	93,045	55,858
Nov. 21	78,236	27,193	72,848	48,223	80,036	46,808
Nov. 28	84,873	44,210	74,849	51,310	85,239	69,727
Dec. 5	76,746	55,366	89,943	64,010	99,767	73,079
Dec. 12	89,000	42,319	88,744	47,578	98,480	62,049
Dec. 19	104,855	68,930	80,012	51,424	111,010	64,801
Dec. 26	94,507	77,889	79,900	42,375	112,819	69,304
Jan. 2	99,982	60,942	85,449	71,173	109,577	55,927
Jan. 9	108,480	67,860	85,747	71,000	101,680	47,417
Jan. 16	76,868	70,386	72,256	37,445	93,748	42,431
Jan. 23	84,030	87,524	60,782	38,583	93,300	50,625
Jan. 30	82,808	64,920	85,905	22,730	100,208	85,915
Feb. 6	90,579	62,366	64,858	21,377	108,739	58,559
Feb. 13	94,254	59,445	66,799	29,985	97,568	71,547
Feb. 20	95,273	63,724	73,432	30,420	84,624	62,768
Feb. 27	98,948	66,952	55,000	58,053	80,747	71,507
March 5	77,451	55,685	41,688	18,298	74,630	56,891
March 12	65,022	78,979	36,787	31,942	97,925	76,577
March 19	59,210	55,062	32,272	14,708	48,657	91,281
March 26	42,425	33,004	32,314	28,584	66,081	76,107
April 2	36,329	54,406	33,219	55,841	41,474	69,305
April 9	40,745	32,475	31,758	45,473	43,042	70,446
April 16	32,738	36,755	28,011	41,664	47,760	58,570
April 23	18,476	47,274	27,180	70,629	40,049	56,646
April 30	17,505	36,302	23,440	31,532	51,348	34,159
May 7	13,894	30,095	21,050	22,121	57,686	37,705

Messrs. EASTON & Co. have prepared the annexed statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph Friday Evening.

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exports to Gt. Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	28,736	142,860	6,477	12,306
Mobile	4,549	47,286	6,430	....
Galveston	7,215	34,629	1,054	....
Florida	36	....	....	....
Savannah	6,847	45,645	3,456	209
Charleston	3,980	11,110	....	....
New-York	4,498	37,965	6,723	750
Boston, Phil. & Balt.	1,825	14,750	....	800
Total this week	57,686	334,165	24,140	12,365
Previously reported	2,539,998	....	1,185,362	592,788
Tot. since Sept. 1,'69	2,597,684	334,165	1,209,502	606,353
Same time last year	1,924,901	234,021	852,300	391,507

Statistical Position.

	1870.	1869.
Stock in Liverpool	540,000	361,740
Afloat from India	95,000	329,000
Afloat from America	180,000	196,000
Stock in London	40,550	84,100
Afloat for London	31,000	59,000
Stock in Havre	74,150	39,500
Afloat for Havre	66,766	52,191
Stock in Bremen	14,307	5,003
Afloat for Bremen	12,251	11,346
Stock in United States ports	334,165	234,021
Stock in the interior towns	69,594	42,830
Total	1,457,783	1,414,821
Excess in visible supply		42,962

Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills, now 40,000 bales, same time 1869, 60,000 bales. Middlings Orleans, now 11¼d.@11½d., then 12d.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has attracted more attention from shipping and home buyers, and prices have been quoted a shade firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,850 bbls. all told, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 80@$5 05; inferior to good Extra State at $5 10@$5 15, chiefly at $5 15@$5 25; good to choice Extra State at $5 35@$5 85, and poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $5 15@$5 40 ℘ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 80@$5 05
Extra State	5 10@ 5 25
Extra Indiana, Illinois, &c.	5 10@ 7 50
Extra Ohio round-hoop shipping brands	5 15@ 5 40
Extra Ohio trade and family brands	5 45@ 7 75
Extra City, shipping	5 20@ 5 25
Extra Genesee	5 90@ 7 95
Poor to fancy extra Missouri	5 75@ 9 50

Southern Flour has been fair in request at rising prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 850 bbls., in lots, at $5 10@$5 80 for Poor to Good Ordinary, and $6 80@$10 for Good Ordinary to Choice Extra, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour continues in demand at $4 30@$5 50 for Inferior to Choice, ℘ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Corn-meal has been inactive since our last, at $4 75@$5 for Western; $4 80@$5 for Jersey; $5 75@$5 80 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales, 100 bbls.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has shown more animation, the demand having been quite active, chiefly for desirable lots of Spring, for export. Prices have been quoted up 1c.@2c. ℘ bushel on reduced offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 109,500 bushels, including White Western at $1 41@$1 50; Red and Amber Western at $1 28@$1 32, in store and delivered, chiefly Amber at $1 30@$1 31, in store; Prime No. 1 Spring at $1 25 to arrive, and $1 28 delivered; No. 2 Spring at $1 17@$1 20, in store and delivered; No. 3 Spring, $1 10; Rejected Spring, $1 03@$1 06; White Genesee, $1 65@$1 85; Amber State, $1 30@$1 32 ℘ bushel. Corn has been in light stock and good demand at a further improvement in prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 37,500 bushels at $1 16@$1 17 for Old Mixed Western, in store and delivered; $1 12@$1 17 for poor to very choice New Mixed Western; $1 17@$1 18 for Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania Western and Southern; and $1 20 for Round Yellow, ℘ bushel. Rye continues scarce and quiet at $1 05@$1 08 for Jersey and Western, and $1 06@$1 10 for State, ℘ bushel. Barley has been quite dull at unchanged rates. No important sales were reported today. Barley Malt has been in moderate demand at from 80c.@$1, as the extremes. Sales 3,100 bushels. Oats have been in less request, but quoted firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 41,000 bushels at 62½c.@65c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 66c.@69c for White Western, from track and delivered; 68c.@70c. for State, ℘ bushel. The export clearances have been 48,032 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 3,000 bbls. Flour and 34,290 bushels Wheat for Bristol; 100 bbls. Flour and 7,103 bushels Wheat for Bremen.

HAY—Bale Hay has been salable and firm at 85c.@95c. for shipping, and $1@$1 25 for local use ℘ 100 lbs. Straw has been in fair demand at 65c.@$1 for Short and Long, ℘ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 104,250 Hides and 208 bales do.; sales, 42,065 Hides and 30 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 12,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, (part to arrive,) 21@22½ lbs., 23¼c., gold selected; 4,400 Dry Entre Rios, 20½@23 lbs., 23c., gold, selected; 1,400 Dry Corrientes, 20 lbs., 21½c., gold, selected; 950 Dry Montevideo, 20½ lbs., 23c., gold, selected; 500 Dry Montevideo Seconds, 20¼ lbs., private terms; 2,100 Dry Rio Grande, 20½ lbs., 22c., gold, selected; 2,000 Dry Rio Grande Seconds, 21 lbs., 18½c., gold, as they run; 1,400 Dry Rio Grande Kips, 12½ lbs., private terms; 350 Dry Porto Cabello, 20 lbs., private terms; 3,000 Dry Bogota, 20 lbs., private terms; 1,300 Dry Matamoras, 25 lbs., 21½c., currency, as they run; 1,200 Dry Mexican, 25 lbs., private terms; 600 Mexican Kips, 12c., private terms; 200 Dry Port au Platt, 15 lbs., private terms; 1,165 Dry Texas, 26 lbs., 19½c.@20c., currency, as they run; 3,100 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres Cow and Kip, 31½ lbs., private terms; 1,250 Wet Salted Rio Grande, 43 lbs., 12½c., gold, selected; 3,500 Wet Salted Texas, 60@75 lbs., 10½c.@11½c., currency, as they run; 1,500 City Slaughter, 65@70 lbs., 10c., currency, selected; 50 bales Calcutta Buffalo, private terms; The stock on hand is 91,500 Hides and 475 bales, (same time last year 135,100 Hides and 30 bales,) as follows: 19,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 3,300 Dry Montevideo, 14,900 Dry Rio Grande, 800 Dry California, 8,200 Dry Orinoco, 3,600 Dry Central American, 2,200 Dry Truxillo, 5,200 Dry Sierra Leone, 100 Dry Rio Hache, 9,500 Dry and Salted Texas, &c., 700 Dry and Salted West India, 6,300 Dry and Salted Bogota, &c., 7,500 Dry and Salted Mexican, 100 Dry and Salted Curacoa, 4,700 Wet-salted Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Ox and Cow, 1,750 Wet-salted California, 4,000 Wet-salted Texas, 475 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

HOPS—Have been lightly dealt in at previous figures, including New-York at 18c.@25c.; Eastern at 14c.@24c.; Ohio at 13c.@20c.; Michigan at 13c.@20c.; Wisconsin at 16c.@23c.; Yearlings at 4c.@8c. ℘ lb. Receipts today, — bales; exports, 339 bales.

LEATHER—Hemlock Sole has been in more request and firm in price. Other kinds have been quiet and weak in price. Receipts since our last, 9,045 sides.

MOLASSES—The demand has been moderate at about former rates; sales 330 hhds. Barbadoes, and small lots of Porto Rico on private terms. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico at 40c.@46c.; Old and New Crop Cuba, 30c.@45c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@95c., ℘ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	20c.@22c.	30c.@33c.
Cuba, Clayed	22c.@28c.	36c.@39c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	—@—	36c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	40c.@45c.
Porto Rico	—@—	40c.@68c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	70c.@95c.

PETROLEUM—Holders have been claiming rather higher prices, on very moderate offerings, but the demand has not been active for either Crude or Refined....Crude has been quiet since our last on the basis of 16c., in bulk; 20½c.@20¾c. in shipping order here, and 20c. in shipping order in Philadelphia. The receipts here were — bbls.; in Philadelphia, 480 bbls. ....Refined Oil has been moderately dealt in at a fraction stronger prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,250 bbls. Standard White, for early delivery, at 27¾c.@28c.; 1,500 bbls. do., June, at 28¼c.; and 3,000 bbls. do., May, June and July, at 28¼c. ℘ gallon. Also at Philadelphia, 2,000 bbls. Standard White, for May delivery, part at 28c.; 9,500 bbls. do. June, at 28c; and 4,000 bbls. do. June to September, on private terms, ℘ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here have been — bbls.; at Philadelphia, 1,950 bbls. The export clearances have been 4,722 bbls. for Antwerp, 5,506 bbls. for Bremen, and 3,504 bbls. for Hamburg. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in rather better demand since our last at from 33c.@34c., ℘ gallon. Naphtha has been quiet at 10c., in shipping order, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—There has been very little call for any description of Pork since our last. The offerings have been rather more liberal, and the tendency of prices has been downward. Sales have been reported since our last of 380 bbls., in lots, at $29 12@$29 50, generally quoted at $29 25 for New Mess; $28 50@$28 75 for Thin Mess; $25 50@$26 for Prime Mess; $21 75@$22 for Prime, ℘ bbl.; also, 750 bbls. New Mess, seller May and June, at $29 12½@$29 25 ℘ bbl. Cut-meats has been in moderate request at unchanged rates. Sales have been reported of 350 pks. at 11½c.@12½c. for Shoulders; 15½c.@17c. for Hams, ℘ lb. Bacon is inactive but steady at 13½c.@14c. for Cumberland; 15¼c.@15½c. for Short Rib, and 15c.@15¼c. for Long Clear, ℘ lb. Lard has been quiet and depressed, closing in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 410 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at from 15½c.@17c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 16¼c.@16½c. for City, and 16¼c.@16½c. for fair to choice Western Steam, ℘ lb.; also, 750 tcs. choice Steam, for forward delivery, including seller May, June and July, at 16c.@16½c. Beef has been in fair request since our last, at uniform rates; sales have been reported of 350 bbls., in lots, at $11@$15 50 for Plain Mess; $15 50@$18 for Extra Mess, ℘ bbl. Tierce Beef has been in demand at $24@$25 for Prime Mess, and $27@$31 for Indian Mess, ℘ tierce; sales, 325 tcs. Beef Hams have been in more request at $28@$33 ℘ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Butter has been in moderate demand at full prices, including State, inferior to prime, at 25c.@40c., and Western, inferior to prime, at 20c.@32c. ℘ lb. The day's receipts were 1,353 pks. Cheese continues salable and buoyant, at from 8c. to 17c., for inferior to very choice. Factory; the day's receipts were 2,168 boxes.

SKINS—Goat have been quite active, but cheaper, sales having been reported of 40,000 lbs. San Juan, 10,000 lbs. Porto Cabello, and 7,000 lbs. Central American, on private terms. Receipts, 7 bales from Vera Cruz, 3 bales from Curacao, and 14 bales from New-Orleans. We quote: Honduras Deer, at 40c.; San Juan, 35c.@38c.; Bolivar, 35c.; Sisal, 45c.; Vera Cruz, 40c.; Chagres, 45c.@46c.; Porto Cabello, 35c.@38c.; Para, 45c., gold, ℘ lb.; Southern and Texas, 25c.@30c., currency, ℘ lb. Goat have been in demand and steady. Sales 230 bales Mexican and 14 bales Buenos Ayres, on private terms. Receipts, 121 bales from Calcutta, 53 bales from Curacoa, 7 bales from Buenos Ayres, 125 bales from New-Orleans, and 8 bales from Indianola. We quote: Tampico Goat, at 53c.@55c.; Matamoras, 55c.@65c.; Vera Cruz, 52½c., gold, ℘ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@55c.; Payta, 50c.@52c.; Curacoa, 53c.@55c.; Cape, 38c.@41c., currency, ℘ lb.; Madras, each, 65c.@70c.; Patna, each, 45c.@50c., currency.

SUGARS—Raw have been in fair demand at, however, less buoyant prices; sales, 1,360 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at from 9c.@10½c.; also, 236 boxes Havana at 9½c.@9½c. ℘ lb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9⅛c.@9⅜c.; fair to good grocery grades at 9½c.@9¾c.; good to choice grocery grades at 9½c.@10¼c. ℘ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 9½c.@10½c.; No. 12, Box Sugar, 9¾c.@9¾c., ℘ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair request, ranging from 11½c.@12½c., as extremes, ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales have been reported since our last of 75,000 lbs. Tallow at 9⅜c.@9¾c.; 38,000 lbs. Stearine at 16c.@17c., and 27,500 lbs. Grease at 9c.@12½c. ℘ lb.

WHALEBONE—Arctic has been more active, sales having been made of 20,000 lbs. at 80c. gold, ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in more demand and at firmer prices; sales of 480 bbls., in lots, at $1 06@$1 07 for wood and iron-bound Western and State pks., ℘ gallon; receipts, 260 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been very quiet, but without material change as to rates. For Liverpool, there were taken 400 bales Cotton at ½d. ℘ lb., by steamer; 38,000 bushels Wheat at 4d. by sail, and 4½d.@5d., mainly at 4½d., by steam, ℘ bushel. 300 boxes Bacon, by sail, at 15s. ℘ ton, and 250 tcs. Beef on private terms. For a direct Continental port, a Norwegian bark, with general cargo, on private terms. For Seville, an Italian brig, with 6,000 cases Petroleum, at 27c., gold, ℘ case.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, April 15, 1870.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—SIR: Notice is hereby given that at an election to be held in this State on the third Tuesday of May next, (May 17,) pursuant to the provisions of chapter 86, laws of 1870, (passed March 22, 1870,) entitled "An act to provide for an election of Chief Judge and Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals, and Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York," the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, and Six Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals, whose terms of office, as provided in said act, and in the sixth article of the Constitution of the State of New-York, will commence on the first Monday of July, 1870, and terminate as provided in the said Constitution and in the eighth section of said act.

Also, three additional Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York, whose terms of office, as provided in said act, and in the sixth article of the Constitution of the State of New-York, will commence on the first Monday of July, 1870.

Also, a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of said City and County, in the place of Charles H. Van Brunt, appointed by the Governor in the place of John R. Brady, resigned, whose term of office, as provided in an act entitled "An act relating to the Supreme Court, and to the election of a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the City and County of New-York," passed April twenty-seventh, 1870, will commence on the first day of January, 1871, at which time the term of office of said appointee will by law expire.

Also, three additional Justices of the Marine Court of the City of New-York, whose terms of office will commence on the first day of July, 1870, and terminate as provided in an act entitled "An act to reduce the several acts in relation to the Marine Court of the City of New-York into one act, and to extend the jurisdiction of said Court," passed May second, 1870.

The attention of City Election Boards, Inspectors and Canvassers of Election and County Canvassers is respectfully directed to sections one, two, three, four and five of chapter 86, Laws of 1870, herewith printed, as to their duties under said act.

SECTION 1. A Chief Judge and six Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals shall be chosen by the electors of the State on the third Tuesday of May next, pursuant to the judiciary or sixth article of the Constitution. The names of all persons voted for at such election by any elector shall be upon one ballot, which shall designate the person voted for as Chief Judge and the persons voted for as Associate Judges, and no elector shall vote for more than the Chief Judge and four of the Associate Judges. Such ballot shall be indorsed "Judiciary," and the Inspectors of Election shall provide a box labeled "Judiciary," in which the ballots shall be deposited. The person receiving the highest number of votes as Chief Judge and the six persons receiving the highest number of votes for Associate Judges shall be deemed chosen at such election.

SEC. 2. At the same election there shall be chosen by the electors of the City and County of New-York three additional Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of said City and County, as required by the said sixth article of the Constitution. The names of the persons voted for shall be upon one ballot, which shall be separate from the ballot mentioned in the preceding section, and shall be indorsed "Judiciary, Common Pleas." The Inspectors shall keep a box labeled "Judiciary, Common Pleas," in which the ballots shall be deposited. The three persons receiving the highest number of votes shall be deemed chosen at such election.

SEC. 3. Notice of such election shall be given and published for not less than four weeks preceding the same. As to the Chief Judge and Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals, the notice shall be given as now required by law in reference to general elections, and as to Judges of the said Court of Common Pleas in New-York, it shall be given as now required in reference to local elections in that City. No omission of notice shall invalidate any election provided for in this act.

SEC. 4. At such election the registry of votes, if any such registry of votes be required by the then existing law, prepared and used at the last preceding general or charter election, as the case may be, shall be used, but the Inspectors of Election shall meet in their several election districts, on the Friday and Saturday preceding the election, to revise, correct and complete, and shall revise, correct and complete said registry, in the manner now required by law in reference to general and charter elections, if such registry shall then be required by law.

SEC. 5. The Board of State Canvassers shall meet on the second Tuesday of June next, to canvass the votes for Chief Judge and Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals, and shall thereupon proceed according to existing laws; and except as in this act otherwise provided, all laws in force at the time in respect to the holding of elections, the qualifications of voters, the punishment for illegal voting, the canvassing and returning of the votes, and all laws prescribing the duties of inspectors, officers and Boards in reference to elections, shall apply to the election authorized by this act, so far as the same shall be applicable thereto. Any vacancy in the office of Inspector of Election, in any election district in the State, shall be filled in the manner provided by law, on or before the day of such election. Respectfully, yours, &c.,

H. A. NELSON, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW COURT-HOUSE,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
April 16, 1870.

I certify the above to be a true copy of the original election notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JAMES O'BRIEN,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Publishers of newspapers will not insert this advertisement unless especially authorized so to do. See chapter 480, Laws of 1860.

JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

MEDICAL.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

LOSS OF MANHOOD OR IMPOTENCY, resulting from the follies of youth or other cause, young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor in one week by Dr. HUNTER'S Botanic Cordial. $5 a pint. No. 56 Bond-st., late No. 3 Division-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—WESTCHESTER County.—MARGARET L. CONSTABLE, plaintiff, against JACOB S. MARING, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said County, and serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, in Morrisania, in said County, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand four hundred and seventy-two dollars, with interest from the 1st day of June, 1867, besides the costs of this action.—Dated March 4, 1870.

CHAUNCEY SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The summons in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, on the 21st day of March, 1870.

CHAUNCEY SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorney.

ap11-law-6wM*

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-av., for country or City, a large number of recommended professed Protestant and other cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, ladies' maids, governesses, nurses, seamstresses, house-maids, young girls, &c.

WANTED—IN A HOSIERY COMMISSION house, an active salesman; one capable of directing the manufacture of fine knit shirts and drawers. Address Box No. 1,732 Post-office, with references and experience.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-av., fifty girls and women, nurses, seamstresses, professed and other cooks, laundresses, and all French, German, English, American, Irish, Scotch suited immediately. Come all. At No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—IN A MINISTER'S FAMILY, A Protestant girl as cook, washer and ironer; must be obliging and perfectly reliable. Call at No. 62 3d-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO ASSIST AT the desk. Apply, before 2 o'clock A. M., at No. 1,127 Broadway. J. BLUXOME.

WANTED—OPERATORS ON SINGER'S machine; pressers and finishers on shop coats, at No. 50 New Bowery, top floor.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., corner 25th-st., excellent situations ready for all good English, Irish, German, Scotch and French ladies' maids, seamstresses, nurses, cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chamber-maids, &c. for City and country.

AT CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT House, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av., situations ready for a large number of experienced servants in first-class private families; girls lately landed suited immediately; no charge till engaged.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PERSON who understands ladies' and children's dresses and underclothing of all kinds, by hand or Wheeler & Wilson, Willcox & Gibbs' machines; willing to help; no objection to the country or travel; no one but those who want one steady need apply. Call at No. 155 East 30th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE woman, who has worked many years for the same families, a place as seamstress; she understands dress-making and millinery; has no objection to go in the country. Apply on Monday, the 9th, for one day, at No. 24 Union-square.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would take care of children; has no objection to the country; would prefer going to Europe with a family; has good City reference. Call at No. 157 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Monday.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young German, speaks good English, a situation as coachman; good groom and driver; has thorough knowledge in all its branches; strictly sober and obliging; best City reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 212 Times Office.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS, SITUations; one as good plain cook and to assist in washing and ironing; the other as chamber-maid and waitress and assist in washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Call at No. 437 West 33d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American woman as nurse and seamstress; very respectable; excellent seamstress; can cut and fit, and operate on machine; experienced nurse; can take full charge of infant from birth; best City testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, SITuations in a private family; one as cook and the other as waitress; the cook has good City reference from her last place; the waitress is lately landed; have no objection to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 135 West 28th-st., back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS and chamber-maid by a young woman; understands cutting and fitting; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best of reference from last employer. Call at No. 2 East 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as first-class cook and to assist at the washing and ironing; understands all kinds of soups, jellies, pastries, game, &c.; good baker; good references. Call at No. 355 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, boning, larding, &c.; has the best City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking bread and pastry, jellies and creams; has the best of City reference. Can be seen Monday and Tuesday at No. 104 7th-av., third door from 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, who thoroughly understands her business, a situation in a private family; has most unexceptionable reference. Can be seen at No. 37 East 28th-st., near Madison av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS and dressmaker by a person who understands her business thoroughly; good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is well recommended. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE, with four years' City reference, a situation; can take the full charge of an infant; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWISS LADY, speaking English, French and German and understanding music, to travel in Europe with a family as governess or companion. Address S. R., No. 6 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, A SITuation; is willing to do the coarse washing; understands all kinds of English cooking; her former employers can be seen. Call at No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTant cook, a situation in a private family; would like to go a short distance in the country for the Summer; best of reference. Call for two days at No. 349 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN who understands English and American cooking, a situation in a private family; a good hand at bread and pastry; has good reference. Address for two days A. M. K., Box No. 109 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF REfinement and culture to travel in Europe with a lady, as companion; is acquainted with the countries and is accustomed to travel; speaks French. Address C. F. D., No. 40 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as chamber-maid and to do sewing, or wait on a lady; no objection to go to the country; good City references. Apply at No. 241 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COMPETENT laundress, or would assist in chamber-work; can do fluting; has good City reference; is willing to go to the country. Call for two days at No. 304 East 12th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOman, a situation as house-keeper, for City or country; best reference given. Call at No. 204 6th-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; highly recommended; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS UPPER house-maid, (Scotch;) has good reference from a nobleman's family. Can be seen for a few days at No. 219 Houston-st., near Varick-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as child's nurse; understands perfectly the care of a baby; unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 61 Bank-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT, speaking English perfectly, a situation as lady's or young lady's maid; is a good sewer; City reference. Call at No. 332 East 28th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—WASHING BY AN EXPERIenced laundress, who understands all kinds of fine washing and French fluting. Call at or address No. 284 7th-av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMstress; has a knowledge of dress-making; willing to assist with the chamber-work. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 50 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; no objection to the country; the most satisfactory City reference. Call at No. 149 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY GOING TO EUrope, to secure a good situation for a highly respectable girl as nurse and seamstress; best of reference from her last employer. Call at 7 West 22d-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, a situation to see to children and do chamber-work. Call at No. 149 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation immediately. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 14 West 33d-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDed Protestant woman, a situation as thorough laundress; can do French fluting and everything in the line of a laundress. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress; has best City references. Apply at No. 200 West 27th-st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable person to do general housework. Apply at No. 120 Clinton-place, 8th-st., rear room, No. 19.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET-NURSE; no objection to the country. Call at No. 208 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT woman, a situation as cook in a country hotel. Call at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 144 West 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general house-work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A young English girl who understands her duty. Apply at No. 316 East 21st-st.

WANTED—WORK BY THE DAY, BY A steady woman. Call at No. 120 8th-st., in the rear.

A LADY OF EDUCATION, PARISIAN, but speaking English perfectly and without foreign accent, wishes employment in a respectable family as housekeeper, (she is intimately familiar with all the duties of this position,) or as companion to elderly or young ladies, at home or traveling. Address for one week C. H., Box No. 105 Times Office.

A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT and culture wishes to travel in Europe with a lady, as companion; acquainted with the Continent; accustomed to travel; speaks French. Address C. F. D., No. 40 East 18th-st.

A YOUNG SWISS LADY, SPEAKING English, French, German, and understanding music, wishes to travel in Europe with a family, as governess or companion. Address S. R., No. 6 West 18th-st.

A LADY WISHES TO FIND A SITUATION for a girl as waitress and to assist in chamber-work; she is a good plain seamstress; no objection to the country for the Summer. Apply at No. 2 East 39th-st.

A SELECT CLASS OF AMERICAN, German, French, and Irish help can be obtained by application to the INTERNATIONAL, No. 130 6th-av., above 10th-st.

ATTENTION. — WELL RECOMMENDED and capable servants for country and City, Protestants and Catholics, can be obtained today at the Office No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPable and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 1 First-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN AND wife, situations; he as coachman and groom or as inside servant; she as cook or general servant; have good references. Apply at No. 4 Sands-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a married man; (one in family;) understands his business perfectly; has excellent City references. Call or address T. McC., coachman, No. 9 Patchin-place, (West 10th-st.)

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable man as first-class waiter; understands the care of silver, &c., thoroughly; has unexceptionable City references as to honesty, sobriety, &c.; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as porter, or any useful employment in a store or office; satisfactory references. Address for two days, No. 328 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY TWO MEN, SITUATIONS on a farm to attend cattle or horses, or any sort of business concerning farming. Address C. H., Box No. 211 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, INDUSTRIOUS young Protestant German, who can speak English as well, a situation as coachman or gardener; has had ten years' experience in each capacity; will be found willing and obliging; can give the best reference from his last employer. Call on or address C. SCHULTZ, International Hotel, No. 242 William-st., or Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN A SITUAtion for his coachman; city or country; a young, quick, industrious steady man; not afraid of work; thoroughly understands his business; understands gardening and general work on a gentleman's place; can milk; wages moderate. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 193 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a middle-aged married man, without any family; he understands gardening in all its branches; also hot-house and greenhouse plants; only a few months in this country; has first-class reference from his last employer. Address HENRY MAY, No. 15 Spruce-st., New-York City.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a competent, trustworthy man; would prefer going to the country; a permanent, steady situation is more an object than high pay; will be found willing and obliging; undoubted City reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 182 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as waiter in a private family; six years' reference from last place; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country. Call or address E. S., No. 900 Broadway, in the grocery-store.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom in City or country; thoroughly understands his business; willing to make himself generally useful; has good City reference. Apply to or address COACHMAN, No. 31 Roosevelt-st., rear.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE Protestant single young man, a situation as coachman in a private family; has the very best City reference; can be seen with his present employer; wages $25 a month. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 45 West 39th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG man, who speaks German and English, and who would make himself generally useful, a situation as porter in a store, hotel or boarding-house; has good references; no objection to the country. Address KLAPKA, Box No. 111 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL man on a gentleman's place; understands the care and driving of horses; can work on a farm; is obliging, and willing to do anything he is called upon to do; will be found a valuable and trustworthy servant. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single young man who thoroughly understands his business; is willing to make himself generally useful; has two years' City reference from his last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 141 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable young married man, (Protestant;) perfectly understands his business and will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at his present employer's, No. 6 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a middle-aged man of long experience; understands his business, and with undoubted recommendations. Address A. K., Box No. 216 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a respectable, industrious Protestant married man; understands his business thoroughly; strictly temperate; willing and useful; first-class City reference. Address O. W., Box No. 192 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, a situation as coachman in the country or City; thoroughly understands his business; good references. Call or address M., No. 65 East 25th-st., in the carriage factory.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SCOTCHman, as coachman; has five years' reference from his last employer; understands his business in all its branches; good City driver; sober, honest and obliging. Address P. H., Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable young man, a Protestant, who understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; has six years' first-class City references. Address A. M. W., Box No. 196 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER, married, without family, whose character will bear the strictest investigation, in particular the culture of the grape under glass. Address Post-office Box No. 131, Astoria, L. I.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, reliable single young man as coachman; a good groom and careful driver; also good vegetable gardener; can milk; is quiet and obliging; country preferred. Address B. S., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE man, a situation as coachman and gardener; twelve months' reference from last employer; strictly temperate; has not the habit of smoking. Address S. M., Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN (who is now in a situation as private waiter,) a situation as waiter; can also take a coachman's situation; unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single Protestant Swiss man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; good, careful driver; can milk; best reference. Address J. T., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, a situation in the capacity of coachman; perfectly understands his business; best of references. Call or address at No. 230 West 28th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man; thoroughly understands his business; is a good safe driver; will go to any part of the country; best City reference. Address M., No. 3 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by an industrious single man; Scotch; thoroughly understands his business; excellent groom and experienced driver; best City reference. Address JAMES, at Barrett's stables, No. 141 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A situation as coachman; no objection to City or country; best City reference. Address J. R., Box No. 193 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man; best reference of several years' standing; has long experience in the care of horses and carriages. Address H. C., Box 208 Times Office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT FOR FIVE good Scotch, English and Swedish farm-hands; also, for three coachmen and gardeners. Apply at No. 8 Bowling-green.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter by a single young man, native of England; experienced; good City references. Address T. C. for three days Box No. 219 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, (SWISS) A situation as gardener; understands the care of horses; can milk. Call or address No. 114 Hester-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

LAW, &C.—WANTED—A SITUATION AS clerk, timekeeper, or other position of trust by a gentleman just arrived from England; for the last six years has been managing clerk of an English County Court; can draw drafts and abstract (English). Address LEX, General Post-office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA MITCHELL, late of the City of New-York, now deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of business, No. 174 Canal-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of April, 1870.

JAMES H. THORNE,
CHARLES S. MITCHELL,
ap18-law-6mM* Executors of Anna Mitchell, dec'd.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS GRINNELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of business, No. 45 William-st., in the City of New-York on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, the 8th day of April, 1870.

RIDLEY WATTS,
HENRY GRINNELL, } Executors.
ap11-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against UDOLPHO WOLFE, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 22 Beaver-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of October next.—Dated New-York, 9th day of April, 1870.

DAVID H. BURKE, Executor.
ADELE B. WOLFE, Executrix.
ap11-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JAMES O. PROUDFIT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. C. Traphagen, No. 7 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of April, 1870.

ANN P. HILLIARD, Administratrix.
ap11-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BAYLIES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, or his attorneys, Brinsmade & Holbrook, No. 45 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of May, 1870.

JOHN A. GRISWOLD, Executor, &c.
my9-law6mM

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.

First-class FURNITURE, in parlor, library and chamber suites of newest styles.

Our entire stock warranted.

BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAU,
MANUFACTURERS,
No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., New-York.
Orders from the country promptly attended to.

WARREN WARD, & CO.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby.
Established 1850.

Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FURNITURE of a gentleman giving up housekeeping; every article is of the best make, and in perfect condition. Apply for permit to Box No. 1,974 Post-office.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 9, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE LANCERS. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Wyndham, Fisher, Gilbert, Miss Louisa Moore and Miss E. Mestayer.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
SCHOOL OF REFORM and AMONG THE BREAKERS. Leading character by Mr. John S. Clarke.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pieris and Miss. Ponisi.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
MOSQUITO. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Pauline Markham, and Messrs. Jackson and Warner.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
FROU FROU. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Gilbert.

FRENCH THEATER.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
RUY BLAS. Leading characters by Mr. Charles Fechter and Miss Carlotta Leclercq.

BOWERY THEATER.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE TWINS OF LONDON, &c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities.

TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. By Mr. Locke Howard, Miss Jennie Engle, Miss Maddox and others.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum—
Two copies, one year..... 3
Ten copies, one year..... 25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum—
Five copies, one year..... 10
Ten copies, one year..... 15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
Twenty copies, one year..... 25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra 3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 5½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 2 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

Our Circulation.

The subscription list and the daily sales of the TIMES are now greater than at any period within the last twelve months, and are rapidly increasing. The fact is mentioned for the information of friends and in reply to the misstatements of enemies.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The voting in France yesterday passed quietly, and up to 11 o'clock last night no disturbances were reported. Much excitement prevailed in Paris, and the streets and public places were thronged by the populace. Extensive military precautions were taken to preserve order, and a strong body of troops were stationed about the Tuileries. The Place des Invalides was filled with cavalry. The result of the voting was not known at the last accounts, but the vote of Paris, with one section to hear from, is 138,790 for, and 182,881 against the *plebiscitum*. A great majority of the departments, so far as known, have voted in the affirmative. The Paris *Journal Officiel* of Saturday, announces that the issues of the *Avenir National*, the *Siècle* and the *Réveil* were seized for publishing a false proclamation, signed "Louis Bonaparte." The issue of the *Rappel* was again seized on Saturday. LEMMINA, who urged the impeachment of the Emperor at a public meeting recently, has been sent to prison for two years and fined 10,000 francs.... Cardinal ANTONELLI, in his reply to the note of the Austrian Foreign Minister, exhibits annoyance that Austria should lead the opposition among the great Powers. A note from the Prussian Government in support of the remonstrance of NAPOLEON has been delivered to Cardinal ANTONELLI....Prince D'ARENBERG, an attaché of the Austrian Legation in St. Petersburg, was found murdered in his own room on Saturday morning....The King of Prussia closed the session of the Zolverein Parliament with a speech of congratulation on the results accomplished during the session. Yesterday the Chinese Embassy was formally received....The salaries of the Spanish Bishops who refuse to take the oath of fidelity to the Constitution will not be paid in future, but the prelates will not be removed, as the Government did not appoint them....Mr. MUNDELLA is spoken of as the successor of Mr. BRIGHT in the event of the latter's resignation....The steamer *Earl of Elgin* came in collision with an unknown vessel off Staines, and soon after sunk. The Captain, mate and their families were drowned. Seven of those on board escaped. The death of Dr. SIMPSON, of Edinburgh, is announced.

CUBA.

Gen. GOICOURIA arrived at Havana on Friday night as a prisoner of the Spaniards, was taken to jail, where he was tried before a verbal Court-martial, and sentenced to be garroted. He was placed in the *capilla*, and at 4 o'clock on Saturday morning was taken to Principe Fort, and at 8 o'clock was garroted. He was calm and firm to the last.

AUSTRALASIA.

The steam-ship *Idaho*, of the new line from San Francisco to Australia, by way of the Sandwich Islands, arrived at San Francisco on the 6th inst., bringing advices from Sydney to March 26, from Auckland to April 4, and from Honolulu to April 21. A political crisis had occurred in Victoria. The Ex-Premier, MCCULLOCH, had been knighted. ROBERT GLADSTONE, a nephew of the English Premier, was recently killed by a fall from a horse. Great floods prevailed in Eastern Australia, causing great destruction to property and loss of life. The estate of Ex-Premier JOHN ROBERTSON, of New-South Wales, had been sequestrated for debts amounting to $1,250,000. A telegraph line through Queensland, to connect with the Singapore cable, was to be begun without delay. Sugar and cotton crops in this province have been damaged by floods. The war in New-Zealand drags slowly. The British troops had all been withdrawn, and the suppression of the native rebellion falls upon the colonial militia, with the aid of friendly natives.

GENERAL.

Sandwich Islands advices to the 21st of April, contain accounts of heavy rains, earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. The volcano of Kilauea was quite active, and the Great South Lake had overflowed, filling a depression, caused by the earthquake of 1868. The reported wreck of the *Eli Whitney* at Tahiti is contradicted. A fire occurred on board, which was extinguished without material damage to the ship, but the entire cargo of oranges was lost. The crew were arrested on suspicion of firing the ship.

Hon. MCNEIL SEYMOUR, a prominent lawyer of Mount Morris, Livingston County, died on Saturday.

The steam-boat *Shippan*, running between this City and Stamford, Conn., was burned at her wharf in Stamford on Saturday night. The fire communicated to the freight-house before the vessel could be hauled off, and both were destroyed, with a quantity of freight. The loss on the boat is about $70,000; insured for $60,000.

A boiler exploded on the 6th inst. in a factory at Smith's Falls, Canada, killing one man and severely injuring another, and demolishing the building.

ROBERT DECKER, of Greenport, N. Y., formerly Door-keeper to the State Assembly, and his two sons were drowned at Oak Hill Station yesterday morning.

The pugilist, GEORGE SEDDONS, has arrived in Boston to be tried for leaving that State to participate in a prize-fight at the Isle of Shoals. He had forfeited his bail.

A dispatch from Earl GRANVILLE to the Governor-General of Canada, dated April 19, informs him that the Board of Admiralty have been requested to send to Canadian waters a force sufficient to protect Canadian fishermen and maintain order.

In the Southern Baptist Convention, in Louisville, on Saturday, a committee was appointed in pursuance of a resolution to that effect, to report what action, if any, should be taken by the Convention on the subject of co-operation of Baptists, North and South.

The Chief Clerk of the South Carolina State Treasury Department, W. W. SAMPSON, and one L. D. METCALF, have been arrested for counterfeiting State funding coupons. The counterfeiting was done by METCALF, at Auburn, N. Y. SAMPSON has confessed the crime. METCALF was arrested in this City. The plates and counterfeits have been destroyed. None of the coupons were put on the market.

A disastrous storm passed over Council Bluffs, Iowa, on Saturday. A new church just completed, at a cost of $15,000, was entirely demolished. It is estimated that the loss will reach in the aggregate $90,000.

A storm in Kansas City, Mo., on Saturday night, prostrated a three-story building and a block of four-story buildings, causing a loss amounting to over $80,000.

The Tennessee Legislature, pursuant to adjournment, convenes today. Among other legislative business they will have to elect a Secretary of State, Controller and Treasurer of the State, for each of which offices there are quite a number of aspirants.

At the annual session of the Maine Conference of the Methodist Church, held in Augusta, Me., last week, the vote on Lay Delegations stood 45 in favor and 39 against.

On Saturday morning JANE GARVIN, twenty-three years of age, a prisoner in the Albany Penitentiary, fell from the fourth gallery, thirty feet from the ground, and struck headforemost on the flagged floor, and was instantly killed.

The steam saw-mill of HAYWARD & SWEET, at Attleboro, Mass., was burned early Saturday morning.

A furious hail-storm broke over the City of Philadelphia, yesterday afternoon, which destroyed immense quantities of window-glass, and left the front of the Continental Hotel a complete wreck. Fruit-trees in blossom in the outskirts of the city are destroyed. The storm does not seem to have extended beyond the environs of Philadelphia.

The Illinois Constitutional Convention will probably adjourn *sine die* next week. The question of woman suffrage will not be submitted to the people.

The Governor of Illinois has offered a reward of $1,000 for the arrest and conviction of the persons who took JOSEPH C. RAMSEY from the custody of a constable in Putnam County, and murdered him by hanging, recently.

A meeting was held on Saturday night in St. Louis to make preparations for decorating the graves of Union soldiers at Jefferson Barracks and other cemeteries in that State.

Artificial Uncertainty.

Mr. CAMERON, in discussing the question of adjournment in the Senate the other day, said some things not altogether complimentary to Congress. Thereupon, Mr. EDMUNDS and one or two other Senators rapped him over the knuckles severely, but we venture to say that Mr. CAMERON'S remark will meet with a response more or less hearty from a very large portion of the community. He expressed the opinion that "the country expected them to pass the appropriations necessary to carry on the Government, reduce the taxes, and then go home and attend to their own private affairs." "When they are at home," he added, "they do no harm to the public, and while they are there they do very little good; and therefore, the sooner they got off, the better for themselves and the better for the country."

Now, this is an exaggerated expression of what nine out of every ten business men feel the whole time Congress is in session. This has been peculiarly true of the present session, owing to the large interests with which both Houses have undertaken to deal. The banks, the currency, and the tariff—and, through the tariff, the prices of nearly every article in daily use—have all been taken in hand. This would make no great difference, if the subjects were dealt with quickly. Legislation the country can stand, even if it be foolish legislation, because the wealth of the country is so great, that the people can adapt themselves to almost any state of things, if they only know exactly which it is. But we have not had legislation on any of these subjects, but simply threats of legislation, and these threats of the most contradictory kind from various quarters. There have been eight or nine bills brought in during the session for the regulation of the currency, no two of them alike; and there have been five or six bills brought in for the funding of the public debt, also all different, and the result of the evident diversity of opinion; and the tariff has been again overhauled for the tenth time in ten years, and no human being can tell at this moment in what shape it will pass, or what policy it will particularly favor—whether the views of the Committee of Ways and Means, or of the Finance Committee of the Senate, or of the high tariff men, or low tariff men, or of the free-traders. So that to enter into any large business operations with even a prospect of safety at any time since the 1st of December last, a mercantile house would have needed to keep a correspondent in Washington, to advise it from week to week, as to the chances of the various bills likely to affect prices, and as to the strength of the various "interests" claiming "protection" or "encouragement." No ship-builder or ship-owner could safely extend his operations till he knew what Congress was going to do about the duty on ship-builders' materials, or about subsidies, or about the admission of [illegible] duty ships to the American register. No woolen manufacturer or iron-master could move safely till he knew what was to be the issue of the great wool fight; no iron manufacturer could prudently multiply his furnaces or his forges, or make contracts for future delivery, till he knew what was to be the fate of pig-iron; and in this uncertainty the manufacturers of machinery and of edge tools, and the railroad men, have all shared in a greater or less degree. When we remember that the ordinary uncertainties of human affairs—the uncertainty of life, of weather, of character and conduct, of crops, and seasons, and distances, and revolutions, and wars, and fires, and famines—are already so great that it requires an extraordinary amount of judgment, foresight, and sagacity to enable a man to succeed in business; that, as statistics show, only a very small proportion of those who engage in trade and commerce retire with a fortune, we do not need to point out the depressing effect which an artificial addition to these uncertainties must have on nearly all branches of industry. We have, indeed, only to ask the first business man we meet how he feels while Congress is in session, and how he feels when the day of adjournment is fixed, to have our worst fears confirmed, and to find abundant justification for Mr. CAMERON'S remarks, severe as they are.

Of course, the tariff, and the currency, and the funding of the debt, and various other measures, must be debated. If the fiscal legislation of the country is bad, it must be improved. If the currency and taxation of the country have been thrown into disorder by the war, they must be set to rights; and as the work has to be done by a popular assembly, and popular assemblies are proverbially slow in reaching their conclusions, and indeed never reach them without much speaking, of course we cannot get back to solid ground without a period of more or less doubt. But this doubt might be greatly lessened if every member of both Houses would not insist on having his own views debated in full, or if the leading men of the Republican Party would give up the notion that they are bound to submit a distinct plan of funding, or contracting, or expanding. The men who understand questions of finance, even imperfectly, in every legislative body, are very few in number; and to them the others should leave the introduction of measures affecting the currency and taxation, and confine themselves to suggestion and criticism in very moderate degree. Criticism without knowledge may be play to Congressmen, but it is death to business men. Besides this, we think public business would be greatly expedited if the Committee of Ways and Means would, in constructing their Tariff bill, consider not only what in their opinion the duties ought to be, for the sake of domestic industry, or what domestic interests would like to have duties,—but, also, what they are likely to be able to get Congress to pass. Nothing can show greater indifference to the business interests of the country than to pile up duties which are sure to excite fierce and prolonged opposition; and which, if passed at all, can only be passed after weeks of contention, numerous postponements, and the diffusion through the community of great suspense and anxiety.

A Desperate Struggle for Freedom.

The present situation of the insurgents in Cuba necessarily appeals strongly to American sympathy, and is calculated to make the popular temper chafe under the restraints of international law. The cause of freedom is everywhere dear to us, and the desire to lend it assistance is an American impulse so strong as to amount almost to an instinct. We have inherited a sentiment of opposition to colonial rule which cannot always be suppressed, and which causes it to seem strange that any people of average spirit and intelligence can prefer that rule to independence. For this reason the gallantry of the Cuban insurgents, and their persistent struggle against long odds, have challenged the admiration of the people, and enlisted their warmest sympathies and hopes.

There is little doubt that if the question were put to a popular vote in this country today, a majority of the people would declare for immediate recognition of Cuba, regardless of consequences. But it would be done upon impulse merely, and that is a very unsafe guide to follow in reference to the foreign policy of a great nation like ours. A little cool reflection will convince even the most ardent friend of Cuban independence among us, that it would be unwise to complicate our relations with the rest of the world, or to invite a war with Spain, even to secure the freedom of Cuba. Hundreds of thousands of our citizens ardently wish that immediate assistance could be rendered to the Cubans, or that the insurgents were able to maintain a front sufficiently formidable to justify their immediate recognition as belligerents, without our affording to Spain a *casus belli*. But unfortunately this is not the present position of affairs.

The latest tidings from Cuba will intensify the popular feeling against Spain. The cause of independence has met with a severe loss in the death of Gen. GOICOURIA. He was an ardent patriot, and had won many friends in this City, as well as at the South, who will hear of his hasty and cruel execution with feelings of sincere grief, not unmingled with exasperation. He has fallen a martyr to the cause of freedom, which for twenty-five years he has prominently and chivalrously espoused. As in all such cases, his death will be avenged, and the cause for which he died will derive fresh strength from his example. The relentless policy adopted by the Spanish authorities cannot fail ultimately to invite a severe rebuke from other nations, nor to rouse a feeling of popular indignation that in due time will assert itself in an irresistible championship of the cause for which GOICOURIA laid down his life.

The stirring appeal made by CESPEDES to his countrymen, and through them to sympathizers, [illegible] by Gen. JORDAN is [illegible], and to a less ardent people it would be disquieting; but we have the consolation of knowing that the cause in behalf of which CESPEDES appeals, and for which GOICOURIA perished, is one which "though baffled oft is ever won;" and consequently we have an abiding faith that Cuba will yet be free. Whether the grand consummation will be effected this year or next, is doubtful, but sooner or later it will be accomplished, for republicanism is the ultimate destiny of this whole continent, and it cannot be very long retarded. We wish that it were possible for this people to reach out its hand at once, and participate in the glorious work; but the time is sure to come when they can do so, and if Cubans will but be true to themselves that day may arrive sooner than many people suppose.

Does the Female Suffrage Movement Make any Progress?

Any one who feels particularly interested in the progress of the female suffrage movement must have read with concern the news in our columns yesterday, to the effect that the Constitutional Convention of Illinois had resolved *not* to submit to the people the question whether women shall or shall not vote. The Convention at first decided to let the vote be taken. But after thinking the matter over again, it changed its mind. Thus no comfort is to be looked for in the direction of Illinois at present.

This is but a single example of what is going on everywhere. It is impossible to shut our eyes to the fact that the female suffrage agitation makes no visible progress. It may, of course, be extending in some private and invisible manner. There cannot be any kind of doubt that within the last few years many ladies of the highest intelligence and cultivation have taken a deep interest in the attempt to place both sexes on a political equality. These new adherents are very often to be found among the young—a circumstance which would alone suffice to convince careful political observers that the movement has more vitality in it than its opponents are always willing to believe. But notwithstanding these symptoms, it is palpable enough that the proposed "reform" makes no substantial progress. People generally, women as well as men, do not take kindly to it. They either care nothing whatever about it, or are disposed upon the whole to let matters take their course, convinced that nothing practical will be decided for many years to come. As for lady lecturers on the question, they do neither good nor harm. Lectures of any kind seldom decide important issues; and thus far no woman has appeared as the representative of her sex possessing a tithe of the ability or influence, as a public speaker, which rendered Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS a potent advocate in this country, or enabled Mr. BRIGHT to triumph against inconceivable difficulties in England.

A great outcry was made about Mr. JOHN STUART MILL'S book on the *Subjection of Women* and it has been reprinted and sold here in large numbers. The ladies who demand the suffrage consider that this treatise settles the question. Now, in the first place, it does not apply to the state of society existing here, and in the next it is stuffed full of fallacies quite unworthy a man of Mr. MILL'S genius and fame. When he talks of marriage only giving woman a master, "and a master, too, of all her earthly possessions," he describes a state of the law of which we have no knowledge among ourselves. When, too, he argues, as he does throughout the volume, that marriage is always an advantage to the man and a disadvantage to the woman, he simply talks as if he had never seen more of the world than the glimpses of it that can be obtained from the windows of his study. In very many cases a man is obliged to make great sacrifices when he marries. If he have a conscience, he saddles himself with many responsibilities, and a load of anxiety which he can never afterward shake off. It is all nonsense to say that a man invariably gets the best of the marriage contract. Again, Mr. MILL continually asserts that the inferiority of women is a relic of their treatment in barbarous times—man having always regarded woman as subordinate to himself. But he has not the candor to tell us why women were subordinate. It is because in "barbarous times," and indeed in times not very remote from our own, war was the main business of life, and in such a business as that, men naturally took the lead and held it. Women could only stay at home. They were not able to compete with men—"more shame for the men," says Mr. MILL. No one else can see it. Men did not try to keep women from going out to fight. Nature settled the question for them. Now that the world has advanced a phase or two, women have a clear field before them. But even Mr. MILL admits that thus far they have not accomplished much. He merely says that employments which are open to "the stupidest and basest of the other sex" are shut out from women. This is a mere quibble, although it is Mr. MILL who makes it. Such employments are indeed "open" to the stupid and base, but as a rule, the stupid and base can make no way in them. They cannot win lucrative occupation, or any sort of distinction. The competition is one in which the stupid and base are inevitably sifted out.

Almost every page of Mr. MILL'S book is equally wide of the mark, and consequently we need not be surprised that it has produced so little effect on public opinion here. In fact, most intelligent people have made up their minds on the whole subject. All professions ought to be as open to women as to men; how many women would achieve success is none of our business. When it is quite certain that the majority of women wish to vote, no one will have the power to resist their demand for the suffrage. So very wide an extension of the franchise would by no means be an unmixed good, and women themselves would be the first to discover the fact. At present it is perfectly clear that a limited number of the female sex care one pin about the right to vote, and under these circumstances it is folly to talk of making a fundamental change in the laws relating to the franchise.

The Judicial Election.

When we consider the lasting results involved in the approaching Judicial election, the general indifference which is manifested with regard to it seems unaccountable. Accounts from all over the State agree that there is very little interest being manifested anywhere with regard to the issue; and yet it will determine the character of our State tribunal of last resort for fourteen years to come. It is difficult to estimate the vast interests which may be affected for good or ill during that time, by a Court possessing the power of interpreting the Constitution as well as the Statutes, and of finally deciding upon the rights of property, life, and liberty of every citizen. It is eminently desirable that so exalted a tribunal should be in harmony with the general political principles which have been asserted and agreed upon by the people during the past ten years, and this can only be secured by electing the ticket put in nomination by the Republican Party.

Aside from the above consideration, our ticket is by far the best of the two. In all that pertains to personal qualifications it is unexceptionable, and no Republican need hesitate to support it on the score of the fitness of the candidates. Our opponents have obtained an advantage over us in the campaign by instituting a Municipal election on the same day in this City, which will be sure to draw out a full vote, while in the rest of the State they are pursuing a "still hunt," in the hope and expectation that the demands of rural labor will keep large numbers from the polls in our strong Republican districts, and thus enable the City of New-York to decide the election. There is danger that, unless our Republican friends in the interior are active, this plan will be successful. We know that the Democratic Central Committee have sent circulars into every section urging a vigorous but a quiet canvass, and that they are hoping to succeed merely through Republican apathy.

We appeal to active Republicans all over the State to make a vigorous effort to bring out the vote. If they will but do this, our ticket can be elected in spite of the large organized and available majority in this City. At the same time, we make a similar appeal to our friends in the City to join heartily in the work; and by aid of the new Election law to keep the Democratic majority down to as low a figure as possible. The result of the canvass will be seen to be most important when we consider the position of the party in future elections. A Democratic victory would be regarded, however foolishly, as a rebuke of Gen. GRANT'S Administration, and as an indication of a popular reaction. Our adversaries would be greatly encouraged in future contests. For this reason especially is it important that there should be no lukewarmness shown by intelligent Republicans in reference to the forthcoming contest.

The Opportunity of Virginia.

A great effort is being made at this time by a powerful railroad and land company, backed by English capitalists, to settle the cheap and partly-unoccupied lands of Virginia. Hundreds of thousands of acres have been bought up, on a line of road from Norfolk right across the State, and the plan is formed of turning in upon them, on a grand scale, a number of English farmers or German peasants, who have saved some capital. A corresponding British Emigration Company has been formed in London, and there seems really at length some chance that a tide of wealth is about to be directed to Virginia, in comparison with the value of which the discovery of a gold-mine would be insignificant.

Virginia is a State remarkably well known in England, her natural advantages being perhaps better appreciated there than here. Novels have pictured it, travelers described it, and possibly the traditions of its attractions have come down from ante-revolutionary times. The main associations in the North with the "Old Dominion," are with tobacco, Chickahominy fever, and Gen. WISE. Few of our farmers are drawn toward it. But in England it is known as possessing in all its uplands the finest climate east of the Rocky Mountains, with large pleasant openings, and almost the only region in America where hunting men can "ride to hounds;" and for farmers, proximity to market, and cheapness of cultivated land, almost unknown in combination elsewhere in the Union.

The most ignorant have only to look at the map to see how close it is both to a large river, a good harbor, and our greatest Northern cities. It is well known to possess much mineral wealth, and good judges believe that even its exhausted lands can be renewed by fertilizers, so that, if the greater proximity to market be estimated, they may produce as abundantly as most of the Central West.

Cotton, the great desolator of its soil, will now probably be mainly given up, and the present most profitable growth of the Union, tobacco, will take its place. The English fully understand that its former evil reputation as a "breeder of slaves" is entirely departed, and that even the negroes are leaving it, not for the North, as used to be dreaded, but for a more tropical climate, and for districts where their race is more concentrated. The great charm, however, of this region to English settlers, over the West, is its vicinity to large cities and the ocean, and its more genial climate. A British farmer likes to be where he can occasionally "run up" to Washington, or Baltimore, or some miniature London in America. He wants now and then to see the sights of a large town, and he does not like to live where it takes a journey of two or three hundred miles to come in contact with civilization. He cannot bear "to pioneer;" he wants his stumps cleared, and fences built, and a house shingled and clap-boarded, and fields that at least have been broken by the plow and the harrow. He dislikes the intense cold and the intense heat of the West, and on the breezy uplands of Virginia he hopes to feel neither. He fancies, too, that in an old country he will be less liable to the attacks of his dreaded enemy in America—fever and ague.

The Swiss and Germans who are expected soon in this State undoubtedly count with reason on planting profitable vineyards on the slopes of the Blue Ridge. They know from good authorities that the only grape which makes a good light red wine of the Burgundy stamp—the "Norton's Seedling"—is almost a native variety in the Old Dominion; and they can judge from the cheapness of the soil, and the accessibility of markets, how profitable either grapes or wine must be in the hill country of Western Virginia.

If these English and Swiss settlers do in truth enter and buy up farms, it will begin a new era for the lifeless old State which once led the Union. All the former dreams of the Virginia rebel leaders of binding the commerce of the Potomac and the Thames, and making Norfolk a second New-York, will be realized, but in a healthier form. The first State on the Atlantic will then lead in agriculture, vine-culture, and mining, as she used to lead in politics and slave-breeding. The healthy physique of the population will give them the sway in production, and Virginia will become a thousand times wealthier than she ever was under the curse of slavery. Wealth will be distributed much more evenly than it is here, for the true basis of general prosperity is the division of the soil into moderate farms which must follow such an emigration.

The great obstacle, however, to the attainment of this golden future is in the Virginians themselves. The abiding curse of a slave community, even after emancipation, is the tradition that labor is degrading. If these sturdy foreigners, on settling on their new farms, discover, after a time, that they are looked down upon and secretly despised by the natives, and classed with the former slaves, because they work with their hands, they will become discontented, and either never be absorbed into the population, or emigrate to regions where "society" is open to them, and all are on an equality. It may be that a Virginian cannot change his nature, and always will despise a man who does his own work. If so—if the new democracy has not yet persuaded the landholders of the old State, even after their terrible experience—then farewell to immigration, development, wealth, and all progress in that region.

The tide of European labor and wealth will flow elsewhere. The emigrant will go where he is respected—and the world is all open to him. Modern progress will pass by the State. She will remain with an effete slave aristocracy, an ignorant and lazy democracy, a worn-out soil, undeveloped mines, untilled fields, and exhausted farms. Her position and wealth in the future depend on the manner in which she receives the first detachments of that army of labor which is marching with eager footsteps toward her borders.

The Ex-Queen of Spain is getting short of money. When she took her flight from an ungrateful people it was generally supposed that she had made ample provision for the "rainy day" which is so common a phenomenon in human life. It was even hinted that the Crown jewels were stowed away somewhere or other in her trunks. That was a calumny, and although the royal lady had about ten millions of francs a few months ago, she is now nearly penniless. It is rumored that she will very shortly apply to the Emperor and Empress of the French for a pension. She has prudently waited until the *plebiscitum* was decided, not feeling quite sure perhaps that the Emperor himself might not be suddenly under the necessity of begging shelter and a crust from some more fortunate brother or sister. There is a tolerable certainty, however, that NAPOLEON, happen what may, will never run short of funds, unless British Consols are swallowed up by an earthquake.

There can now be no doubt whatever that the party recently captured by the brigands in Greece lost their lives through the folly of the Greek Government. Lord MUNCASTER was sent on parole to arrange for raising the money demanded as ransom—only £25,000! A banker at Athens generously offered to advance the money at once, without security—how many lords *not* in the hands of Greek bandits must wish they knew that banker. Lord MUNCASTER returned to the brigands in a country cart, and then the Government sent troops after the party, with orders not to listen to proposals of amnesty. The order was the death-knell of the captives. As the soldiers surrounded the brigands, they shot the travelers one after the other—Lord MUNCASTER, it is believed, having managed to escape. It will, perhaps, be remembered that everybody supposed that King THEODORE would serve the Abyssinian captives in the same manner, as soon as the British forces got in sight of Magdala—and why he didn't, no one has ever been able to explain.

We now know the actual loss of life produced by the "accident"—if the direct result of shameful carelessness can properly be called an accident—at the Capitol in Richmond. Fifty-eight persons are already dead, of whom fifty-five were white and three colored. Many of the wounded are in a condition to give rise to serious anxiety on the part of their friends. Over two score families are plunged in great poverty and distress, and an appeal has been made to the public here on their behalf. We would rather say no more in reference to that appeal, for a sum has been subscribed which, for the credit of New-York, we refrain from mentioning. Has the virtue of charity really taken a long farewell of the community?

Hon. LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER has made a speech in opening the House, at New-Haven, which will stand as an excellent set-off to Gov. ENGLISH'S tirade. He regrets the delay of Congress in admitting Georgia to its old political rights, but does not sympathize with the Governor's reactionary sentiments. It will be remembered that when Mr. FOSTER was in the United States Senate he was pronounced too "conservative" for the epoch. So now he is taunted with deserting his party, because he wishes to see Georgia represented in Congress. It is the old scream of party intolerance. A man's general fidelity to principles counts for nothing if he dares to express an adverse opinion on a single detail. Mr. FOSTER may console himself with the knowledge that the nation at large has no desire now to see any State deprived of representation in Congress. There is a difference between the sentiment of 1865 and 1870.

We are glad to notice the very general expression of gratification which has been made throughout the State over the new canal policy adopted by the Legislature at the last session. Meetings have been held in all the large cities along the line of the Erie Canal, and congratulatory resolutions passed, showing clearly that the Legislature hit the popular temper very exactly in its decision. A similar meeting will be held by the Produce Exchange in this City today, on which occasion that body will welcome Senator HARDENBERGH home, and give expression to its appreciation of his services in securing the adoption of the new policy. It is only proper that our merchants should join in the general expression of opinion, for New-York City is as much interested in the great reform as any other locality in the State.

One more great ocean route for passengerships, and another great channel of general intelligence, has been opened across the Pacific by mail-steamers which will run periodically between San Francisco and Honolulu, connecting at the latter place with another line from Sydney, in New South Wales, and touching at Auckland, in New-Zealand, on the way. In this manner we are brought into regular communication with the English world of the Pacific, which will send us as many items of news as the other more northerly world of China and Japan, in the same ocean. The Australians seem to like this American route to England, for over two hundred of them came to San Francisco in the *Idaho*, which was obliged to leave over twenty of them at Honolulu for want of room. The new route will be a great benefit to San Francisco, and a good help for the long railroad—at least till that rather baffling canal of the Isthmus is established in good working order.

The last forty-eight hours must have read a lesson to those buoyant mortals who think that the first warm day is the beginning of Summer. On Friday there were some hundreds of these deluded victims ready to cast off all warm clothing, and take to garments as light and scanty as are consistent with a due regard for the laws. They began to be extremely anxious to engage summer quarters, or at least to decide where they should go to spend their holiday. Yesterday supplied a very pretty commentary on these proceedings. It would be a striking warning against basing any expectations on the weather if we could ascertain how many people caught severe colds in the course of yesterday afternoon alone. Wild men and women who rushed off to Long Branch on Saturday to engage rooms, fearing that President GRANT'S visit will send prices higher than they have yet been known to go, found themselves shivering in an atmosphere such as drives so many worthy persons in England to commit suicide in November. It is generally a safe thing to be guided solely by the almanac in such matters. The hot weather does not, as a rule, begin on the 7th of May. People who emerge from the grub to the chrysalis at the first burst of sunshine generally pay for it by having to swallow rivers of cough mixture and cod-liver oil.

To-morrow the people of Vermont will choose delegates to a Constitutional Convention, to meet on the 8th of June. The last convention of that kind was held in 1850, and we believe its work has not been disturbed since. The labors of the new Convention will be confined to the consideration of six amendments, which have been proposed by the Council of Censors, and which are as follows: "(1) To forbid the creation, by special laws, of corporations, other than municipal; (2) to change the annual sessions of the Legislature and annual elections of State and county officers and of Justices of the Peace to biennial sessions and elections; (3) to enable the Legislature to provide for the filling of vacancies in its branches; (4) to extend the terms of the Judges of the Supreme Court from one to six years, and to provide for their appointment by the Governor and confirmation by the Senate, thus taking their election out of the Legislature; (5) to give women the ballot on the same terms with men; (6) to abolish the Council of Censors and give the power of proposing amendments to the Legislature, and to submit their adoption to a popular vote." The action of the new Convention on the proposed amendments will be final.

A California contemporary suggests that if we will only take "Hell Gate" to that city it will blow it into the air as easily as Blossom Rock. "Bring on your rocks," it says, "and we will blow them sky high." The advice is not worth much practically, but the "bull" is a good one. When we are in a position to export our superfluous rocks, we shall care very little whether they are exchanged for California nuggets, or are handed over to the engineers of the Blossom Rock for a playful experiment. At present there is so little probability of the mountain going to Mahomet that we must once more appeal to Mahomet, alias Col. Von Schmidt, to come to the mountain.

The *World* makes a retort to one of our paragraphs concerning the Indians and the policy of the Administration with regard to them. It falls into several blunders within a very short compass. It says:

"Reading the Republican journals a little more than a year ago, one would have thought a 'statesmanlike policy' had come out of the brain of President GRANT. To be sure, the policy, when announced, made 'the judicious grieve,' but to Republicans it seemed to be the perfection of human reason. A half-breed Indian was placed at the head of the Indian Bureau, whereat the 'trooly loil' nodded their heads and shouted Amen! A lot of broad-brims from Pennsylvania were followed by GRANT as a roving commission to play 'William Tell' in our Western wilds, and the unreflecting stood knuckled in contemplation of the greatness and goodness of the political thought."

Gen. ELY PARKER, above referred to, is not a "half-breed" Indian, but the hereditary grand sachem of the Six Nations, and, as such, holds by succession, the medal given by President WASHINGTON to his ancestor, RED JACKET; the Indian policy which "came out of the brain of Gen. GRANT" was simply to put the Indians under the care and control of the War Department, and this was not done. The Quaker agents were sent among the braves for a very different purpose from that of playing at "William Tell." Precisely what the *World* means by this allusion to the historic "apple-shooter" of Switzerland we are at a loss to understand. The "broad-brims" did not go among the Indians armed even with bows and arrows, and the only apples they ever aimed at were "apples of discord." Besides, does not the *World* know that there never was a William Tell?

Fire in Third-avenue.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the stable No. 772 Third-avenue, owned by MATTHEW BURNS, and occupied by CHRISTINA MANZ. A damage of $600 was occasioned; covered by insurance.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Pious Sensation of London—Advice to Working Men—A New Critic—Holy-Days and Their Observance—A French Invasion—The Season.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, April 23.

The pious sensation of London is no longer the Greek Archbishop, but the Hindoo Reformer, the new Mohammed, Mr. or Rev. CHUNDER SEN. English religious people are not usually very cordial to Deists, but a Hindoo Deist, or Mono-Theist, is another matter. In a nation of many Gods, it is an improvement to believe in but one. It is there that a large part of the Hindoos are Mohammedans, and therefore quite as orthodox as CHUNDER SEN; yet, for some queer reason, the London clergy, from Broad Church to Unitarian, which may not be very far, met the other day to welcome a Hindoo Deist to England; and he has since then been preaching in different Unitarian pulpits—notably, that of our industrious countryman, Rev. MONCURE D. CONWAY, in Finsbury-square. He also attended the Ritualistic Good Friday services at St. Alban's. He gives little hope that he will ever become a Christian of any denomination—but he is none the less a lion of the London season—of religious anniversaries.

ADVICE TO WORKING MEN.

The *Morning Post* pauses in its proper work of the chronicles of aristocratic amusements to give some good advice to a British workman, whom it advises to "emulate the moderation and the thrift of his class on the Continent—not to speak of abandoning that insobriety which, comparatively speaking, is unknown abroad." If he do not improve, it will not be for want of good examples; for he is constantly told how much better behaved, and consequently better off are the working men in every country in Europe. I say nothing of America, for English writers do not often go there for examples. The high wages and the protective system in vogue there are not to their taste. But they give us advice for which we ought to be grateful. The Manchester *Courier*, for example, suggests the establishment of a State Church as a remedy for political and judicial corruption.

"The American preacher," says the *Courier*, "dares not say all that he ought or all that he would, simply because he is a creature of the 'voluntary system,' and if he offend any one member of his congregation he knows perfectly well that a considerable portion of his income is at once cut off. And so he says 'smooth things' to his people, while flagrant and unblushing sin greets him on every side."

You were not perhaps aware that the purity, honesty and morality which reign so universally in England are entirely owing to the Established Church, and that if any corruption or vice exists, it must be looked for among dissenters; but why there should be dissenters in a country blessed with an Established Church, I am quite unable to inform you.

A NEW CRITIC.

That you may not go entirely to the bad for the lack of friendly and judicious criticism, one Mr. GREVILLE JOHN CHESTER, B. A., has lately returned from a visit to America and published a volume of transatlantic sketches, not altogether complimentary. Mr. CHESTER says:

"For horrible oaths, and for cold, calculating blasphemy, I do not believe the 'God-fearing' American people, as English authors term them, have their equals on the face of the earth. And to the Celto-Popish taste for profane oaths they add the Anglo-Puritan *penchant* for swindling and roguery. A 'smart' man, one of the national idols, is commonly a swindler. * * * If there be a law-defying, lawless people on the earth, I believe it to be the Americans. The whole land is stained with blood, shed in defiance of the law."

Yet Mr. CHESTER is no unfriendly critic; and notwithstanding the terrible fact, that "amid the widespread corruption of morals which prevails in the United States, it is considered indelicate to mention a cock or a bull in polite society," he is still of the opinion that "a patriotic Englishman and a patriotic American should pray and strive to promote a brotherly union between the two peoples, whose interests, like their origin, should be one."

GOOD FRIDAY IN ENGLAND.

In my last letter I gave some account of the way in which Englishmen keep Good Friday—with sacred concerts, kiss-in-the-ring, circuses and merry-go-rounds. That is one way. It must be said, however, that Ritualism has produced a very marked change, and that numerous churches were filled with people who kept the day with religious solemnity. There was preaching of the Three Hours' Agony, and at Wapping the Stations of the Cross were made in the open streets, and listened to by crowds of attentive if not devotional people.

"At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, the services were: At 7 A. M., meditation; 8 A. M., matins; 11 A. M., litany, ante-Communion service, and a short address by Mr. LIDDELL, the incumbent. From 12 to 3 P. M. the service of the Three Hours' Agony was conducted by Rev. Father GRAFTON, of the Cowley Brotherhood. It consisted of addresses on the incidents of the Crucifixion and the Savior's words on the Cross, each address being preceded by an appropriate hymn, and followed by a silent meditation."

Think how impossible all this has been in an Anglican church for at least two centuries. At all the Ritualist Churches there were services copied as closely as possible from Rome.

"At St. Barnabas, Pimlico, the crowded congregation were almost all dressed in mourning. The choir were in their cassocks; the church was hung with black, and the preacher wore a plain surplice without scarf or stole. At 3 o'clock, the hour at which our Lord yielded up His spirit into His Father's hand, the great bell tolled forth sonorously and solemnly. At that time the people were all kneeling, during one of the intervals between the addresses. The sun was shining very faintly through the richly-colored glass, and the chancel forming a dark background, the scene was very impressive, and not the less so, because through the open door in the south porch could be seen glimpses of trees bursting forth into brilliant green beneath the bright sunshine."

EASTER SUNDAY.

On Easter Sunday the churches were decorated magnificently, the music was joyous and triumphant, the communicants, especially at the Ritualist churches, very numerous.

"At St. Albans a procession was arranged at 3 o'clock, in the following order: Incense-bearer, and boys in white surplices; twenty choristers and precentor, similarly attired; three priests, followed by about twelve boys in scarlet cassocks and white surplices; Mr. MACKONOCHIE, with two boys holding up his train; banner-bearer, carrying a magnificent blue and white silk banner; boys of a guild, about sixty in number; banner-bearer, followed by about fifty members of a brotherhood with yellow embroidered collarets and capes; banner-bearer, with about about forty members of the order of Jesus of Nazareth, in scarlet collarets and embroidered capes, wearing medals and crucifixes; one of the sisterhood in connection with the Church carrying a large silk banner; sisters of the order of 'Mary the Virgin,' about eighty in number, in white vails; banner-bearer, followed by a large number of Sisters of Mercy, in the scapular and vails of their different orders. Then followed members of 'The Holy Family,' and those who had been to confession. Rev. E. F. RUSSELL, a nephew of Lord RUSSELL, is one of the clergy who minister at St. Alban's, and it was he who brought from the mount of crucifixion, at Jerusalem, the thorns from which the crown of thorns was made, that was on the altar on Good Friday."

At the Catholic churches there were, in some cases, full orchestral bands with trumpets and drums added to the organs. St. George's, Southwark, was crammed, with extra benches in the aisles and hundreds standing. Bishop GRANT preached, and at the offertory I noticed that the plates contained bank notes and gold; and a bank note in England means at least $25. There, are indeed, Scotch and Irish one pound notes, but they are never seen in London except in the windows of the money-changers. Easter Monday is largely kept as a holiday, and some shops are kept closed. About half as many went to the Crystal Palace as on Good Friday. The museums and free galleries were crowded. At night nearly all the theaters had new attractions. It is curious to see how France has invaded the English stage. You will say that is nothing new; for English plays, for a long time, have been written in Paris. Yes, but they come over disguished. Now we take our French drama neat or but slightly diluted. A French company is playing at the Princess, HERVE'S "Petit Foust," English words, but with several French singers at the Lyceum. OFFENBACH'S "Princes of Trebizonde" at the Gayety. "Frou Frou" at the St. James and Olympic, with a chancery suit pending to see if the law will protect the authorized version.

A FRENCH INVASION.

It is curious, also, to see how far England is invaded in other ways by her natural enemies. If you pass along Regent-street, the most splendid shopping street in London, every third sign, nearly, is French; and the manufactures are in still larger proportion. There are French fashions, French silks and prints, French porcelain and *bijouterie*, French wines and cookery. In the English capital we sleep on French beds; breakfast on French rolls and coffee, or chocolate; wear French fashions and materials; dine on French dishes; drink French wines, brandies and liqueurs; amuse ourselves with French dramas. We might as well be annexed to France and have done with it.

ACROSS COUNTRY.

The weather for the past week has been lovely. Either the stories we used to read of the English climate were untrue, or there has been a great change for the better. The Winters are mild; the Summers warm, and sometimes too dry. The thermometer, during the last weeks of April, has ranged from 60° to 80°. The country is of the brightest green, with miles and miles of fruit orchards in a perfect glory of white blossoms. In a holiday run across England, I have seen the valleys of the Thames, Avon and Severn, with their meadows full of white lambs, with cherry and pear trees in bloom, dotting the whole landscape. The miles of gardens about Evesham are just now worth a long journey to see. English towns are ugly, as a rule, but the English country is certainly delightful.

MONADNOCK.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

The Federal Republican Directory's Address—Trouble in Madrid and Disorderly Proceedings Elsewhere—The Clergy and the Oath—Difficulties Ahead.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Sunday, April 24, 1870.

The following address of the Federal Republican Directory to its adherents has been issued, and causes much talk. It is called out by some of the recent events in some of the Spanish Provinces:

Another useless scene of bloodshed. Our expectations disappointed by an insane Government—the odious conscription aggravated by the establishment of a second reserve—a few of the cities thought that the hour of insurrection had sounded. They have yielded rather to an impulse of the heart than to the dictates of prudence. The sad results of the struggle have come upon us to prove the necessity of discipline. The idea of wishing to combat by armed force on all occasions the abuses and the errors of those in power without a knowledge of the true situation has been a fatal one.

We will do everything in our power to put an end to these abuses. Invested by the Federal Assembly, in which more than forty Provinces were represented, with the power of directing the Republican Party, we consider it our duty to prevent the mistakes which would lead to the ruin of our party. We are resolved to fulfill our duty until such time as our powers may be revoked by the Federal Assembly. We, as well as the Federal Republicans, who have nominated us, are far from believing that we ought ever to abandon the idea of employing force. It would be impossible to do so in a country where force threatens to usurp the place of right. But we have at the same time the conviction that the absolute renunciation of legality in the struggle, would be our ruin. Nations resign themselves with difficulty to a state of perpetual civil warfare. If we should act thus, we should not fail to see, in a short time, the defection of a numerous class of citizens who now cling to the Republican Party with hope. It is well to make ready for the struggle, but we must also reserve the forces of the Republican Party for the moment when the Government trampling under foot the laws of the country, or placing itself above the will of the nation shall consider it necessary or legitimate to make an appeal to arms. Then the justice, the conscience and the right of nations would be in favor of our cause, and the probabilities of triumph would be great. Even on these conditions the Republican Party, be well convinced of it, would not be victorious if it should not be disciplined. Mistrust whoever wishes to sow discord among us. Disorders will reduce us to impotence. Our strength depends upon our union. Whence will come the causes of disorder? We are all marching with a firm step toward the establishment of a Federative Republic, without permitting any consideration, any intrigues of other parties, to oblige us to lower the flag dyed in the blood of the martyrs of Cadiz, of Barcelona, of Malaga, of Terez, of Valence and of Saragossa. We are all disposed to fight, and never to accept any other form of government, even that of the unitary Republic.

Our opinion is that the revolution ought to give rise to the advent of the fourth estate, (the proletariat.) Our first care must be the amelioration of the working-classes in liberty and right. We aspire, reasonable men as we are, to give life legally to our ideal government, until the sword of the CÆSAR'S may no longer come to cut it off by force if our governing powers should appeal to force.

The Federal Assembly has based the reorganization of parties so that events like those of Barcelona may never more recur. If our onward march is firm and assured we will be able to act with energy and speed when the decisive moment may arrive. We call upon all the cities and villages of Spain to renew their Committees by direct universal suffrage for all Spaniards at least twenty years of age, that they also renew the Committees of the Provinces, and that they proceed to the election of two or three representatives to the directory. The representatives united in the Assembly are called upon to judge us and to nominate our successors. Look for capable and tried men. It is not more difficult to determine the line of conduct of the Republican Party than to direct it in governmental spheres.

(Signed,)

F. PI MARGALL,
E. FIGUERAS,
E. CASTALAR,
LOPEZ VELASQUEZ.

MADRID, April 15, 1870.

Allow me to make a few remarks on this address, in order that its readers may understand all its importance. The Republican Directory of Madrid has thought fit to have this address published to reply to the attacks made by a few Republicans, who, not having been nominated members of the Directory, have avenged their defeat by pronouncing violent harangues against those who have obtained the suffrages of the representatives of all the Provinces. One of these discontented personages, M. R. LAFUENTE, has delivered a speech in the Liberty Club against Messrs. CASTALAR and FIGUERAS, whose conduct he has bitterly attacked. M. LAFUENTE asks for the nomination of a new Directory. He demands, also, that the representatives from the Provinces may be chosen among the men of action, for it is necessary, in his opinion, to be ready to take up arms against the Government and assure the establishment of the proletariat or fourth estate, the only means of assuring the existence of the Federative Republic in Spain.

TROUBLES IN MADRID.

We had, in Madrid, a few days ago, a serious difficulty between the artillery men and the National Guard, who were on duty at the same time on the Place Mayor. The artillery-men began the quarrel. From words they came to blows, and swords were being drawn when the Minister of the Interior, the Regent, the Military Governor, and the Prefect arrived on the spot in time to prevent a fight, which would have led to the most deplorable consequences. The next day the same troubles began. This time several of the artillery-men, who had been the aggressors, were arrested and order was established.

DISORDERS ELSEWHERE.

In Catalonia the military authorities have ordered numerous arrests, and councils of war are held permanently. The drawings for the conscription are carried on under difficulties. In many places the church registers are carried off and burned in the public places. In Valencia a band of malefactors are creating terror in all the country round. Being pursued by the *gendarmerie* they took refuge in a mill, when they forced the miller to give them all his provisions. After a hearty breakfast they went off, taking the miller to show them how to cross the mill streams. As soon as they were in safety, they shot their guide through the head and made their way to the mountains, where they are still pursued. In Catalonia a similar band, after committing a number of assassinations on innocent persons, were surprised by the *gendarmerie*, and three of their number taken prisoners. A council of war was called, tried them summarily, condemned them to death, and they were executed on the spot.

THE CLERGY AND THE OATH.

The Spanish clergy have been called on to take the oath of fidelity to the Constitution. The prelates and Bishops at once referred to the Court of Rome, where two Concestories have been in session on this subject. The Spanish Bishops have decided to wait to receive a reply from the Vatican before taking the oath. It is stated that the Holy Father is very hostile to the measure in question. The gravity of this situation is not to be concealed, for the Government has decided upon depriving any priest or lay brother of his salary who may refuse to take the oath.

TROUBLOUS TIMES AHEAD.

The Carlists are agitating actively, in anticipation of probable events this Summer, or even before; but in spite of the organization of clubs in all the provinces, it is not probable that they will accomplish anything but a useless effusion of blood, for both Liberals and Republicans are decided on fighting them to the death to prevent them from gaining their points. Before the end of May, the great duel between the Republicans and the Monarchists will have begun, and a terrible crisis must take place.

ROME.

The Council and its Acts—Appearance of the Priests—The Glitter and Show—Vigorous War on Enlightenment—Wretched Condition of the City.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Wednesday, April 20, 1870.

All the news that can be written from Rome may be put into a few lines. Politically, this mine is not a rich one, and lately it has been a good deal overworked. The Council has furnished no valuable ore, and your columns are too much needed for other uses to have a half dozen of them filled with the dross of many trivial inventions. The Council, up to this time, as you very well know, has done little work, but has given way to the common human weakness of a great deal of talk. The light work of revising the catechism, doctrine, discipline and heresies, has received attention, but the heavy work of proclaiming the infallibility of PIO NONO and his successors, is yet on the shoulders of the fathers, a wearisome burden, and the load may be thrown down to be taken up again after an adjournment, which a few weeks more increasing disputes may bring about.

THE PRIESTS AND THEIR APPEARANCE.

The spectacle now presented at Rome is one of the most remarkable illustrations of the weakness of human nature. Here are something less than a thousand high priests, claiming a great deal of learning—indeed, the cream of the intellect of the Roman Episcopacy—who cannot or will not understand the wants of the age in which they live. They have a great deal of faith in dogmas of their own invention, and are ready to set the world by the ears to defend them; but have no faith in the progress of the human intellect, the supreme utility of science, the power of character and a better condition for the human race. These men go about dressed in all sorts of finery, with garments of cut and color like those of women, often exhibiting, also, a truly feminine vanity and weakness. Some are distinguished by hat-band and fringe of golden cord, and others have it of silk—either crimson, green or some other color. The petticoat, or *sottana*, is also of various colors, according to the nationality, and, indeed, the livery of the Church, for ecclesiastics of every degree is varied as much as are the soldiers' uniforms. The clerical organization has in it much that resembles the military. The common-priests form the rank and file of the army; the Canons, Monsignori and Bishops are the Majors, Colonels and Generals, while the Cardinals are the Field Marshals, from whom the great directing chief may be taken. The glitter and tinsel of the one rivals the dazzling shine of the other. The mitres of Bishops and crowns of Patriarchs, like the helmets of officers of grenadiers, glitter with the splendor of the cap of the hero described with so much spirit by HOMER,—"High on his helm celestial lightnings play." If you ask a priest why so much display, he will say, "Because the dignity of the Church demands it:" or in other words, it is necessary that the illusion shall be kept up. Man is a weak creature, as foolish as he is ignorant, and is pleased with appearances, and we must take him as he is, and use all means to preserve our influence over him, for the greatest of calamities would follow the moment we should allow him to slip from our control.

SUPPRESSING LETTERS AND PAPERS.

Every day I have testimony to the fact of the espionage and restraint exercised with more rigor than ever by the Roman Police. No printed word is allowed to come into or go out of Rome if it is not of a tone set by the key of the Inquisition. Look sharply to it if you wish to make sure of your letters, either received or sent. The keeper of one of the principal reading-rooms for foreigners tells me that there has been no profit, but rather a loss, in maintaining the establishment the past season. Subscribers enough he would have, but his newspapers are suppressed at the Post-office if a word is found in them criticising anything which is done here. Sometimes not more than one number of the London *Times* is delivered to him in a week, while the petty injustice is added of making him pay the postage on all the numbers destroyed. If there is a word of expostulation the reply is, "Keep your mouth shut, or you will have your shop shut also." The authority does not relax any of its old despotic brutality, and seems to exult in giving new proofs of how bad a government of priests can be.

WRETCHEDNESS OF ROME.

Some slight attempts have been made since the weather has improved to clean the town, but the sweeping and scrubbing process needs to reach the interior of the houses, where the scavenger-carts never penetrate. Indeed, a great part of the population seem to love dingy walls, a musty atmosphere and general filth, and there can be little hope of improvement without a new education. As religion takes higher forms with populations, a greater degree of cleanliness follows. We have in the world Buddhism, Mohammedanism, Judaism, Catholicism and Protestantism, and in this order of succession we have the gradation of cleanliness which belongs to Asiatic, Turkish, Jewish, Roman Catholic and Protestant communities. But if by the Holy Father's order some of the filth of Rome has been put out of sight, the beggar nuisance cries as loud as ever. In most countries upon which the light of Christianity has fallen, there is a just Christian pride, as well as charity, which provides for the suffering and the helpless in asylums and hospitals; but here there seems to be no shame, and the halt, the maimed and the blind have ticket of leave to go on parade, and beggary makes perpetual holiday. I shall leave Rome after a visit of less than ten days, and go back to Florence, more than ever persuaded that the Italians have acted wisely in cutting themselves loose from the Pope, trusting to their own common sense in making reforms, rather than to the inspiration of the Holy Father's infallible counsels. They will continue to do well if they still leave PIUS IX. and his friends to go their own way.

ANGELICO.

Compliments for the Massachusetts Legislature.

From the Boston Traveller, May 7.

The present Legislature, which was to have made so quick work with the business that should be brought before it, in compliance with Mr. Speaker JEWELL'S wise and earnest suggestions, has entered upon the fifth month of its long, wearisome, tedious and not particularly useful existence, and there is much reason for supposing it will not be content with a five months' session, but will see the first half of the year out before going off. Dull, heavy, slow and stupid concerns are mostly long-lived, and the Legislature of 1870 will prove no exception to the rule, as exemplified in the length of the session. The movement looking to an adjournment on the 12th, by the House of Representatives, is a most amusing specimen of the humbugging business.

Fatal Accident at the Albany Penitentiary.

From the Albany Evening Journal, May 7.

A terrible accident occurred at the Penitentiary this morning, resulting in the almost instant death of one of its inmates. The name of the unfortunate victim was JANE GARVIN, aged twenty-three years, who was under a six months' sentence for disorderly conduct, having been sent down from Troy by Justice NEARY. This morning JANE got up as usual and went to work. Between 8 and 9 o'clock Miss CHAPMAN, the matron of the institution, went with her to the Matron's room to do the work there. This room is in the fourth story in the hall occupied by the female prisoners.

While in the room, JANE complained of feeling unwell, and told the Matron that she would take some medicine in the evening. The Matron left JANE in the room and went down-stairs. In a few minutes the Matron's attention was attracted by hearing a heavy fall on the east side of the hall, and looking in that direction she discovered the lifeless body of JANE lying upon the flagged floor. She had fallen from the fourth gallery, a distance of about thirty feet, and striking upon her head smashed in the skull so that the brains oozed out. Her right arm was also broken. No person witnessed the accident, but it is supposed that while walking along the gallery she was seized with a fit and fell over. Coroner MULLIGAN was notified and held an inquest. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts. Gen. PILSBURY caused the body to be properly laid out in the hospital, and sent word to the friends of deceased at Troy. This is the first fatal accident that has occurred at the Penitentiary since it was founded, nearly a quarter of a century ago, which is very remarkable when we take into consideration the amount of machinery constantly in operation at the institution; and this exemption from accidents is to be attributed to the fact that the greatest care and watchfulness is at all times exercised by Gen. PILSBURY and his deputies.

THE BANK ROBBERY IN MAINE.

Names and History of the Burglars who Robbed the Lime Rock Bank in Rockland, Me.—Particulars of the Affair.

From the Boston Traveller, May 6.

We have already given a report of the robbery of the Lime Rock Bank, at Rockland, Me., the arrest of some of the robbers, and the recovery of the money.

The first information of the robbery came from a Rockland policeman named MCALLISTER. About 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning, as a coachman was going to the wharf to meet the steamer *Katahdin*, MCALLISTER told him the bank had been robbed. The coachman asked if he had given the alarm, and he said he was just going to do so. He then went to the house of JOHN P. BARRY, the President of the bank, who told him what had been done. This was about one hour after the robbery. It was ascertained soon after that ADDISON KEYSER, an ex-policeman, had been seen taking two men out of town in a covered buggy. He could not be found until noon, when he was arrested. He was taken to the office of the President, and made a confession. He said he had left the two men in a piece of woods three miles from the city, and had agreed to go for them at 8 o'clock in the evening.

Arrangements were made with Mayor KIMBALL for their capture, and fifteen men armed with rifles sent out to surround the woods to prevent their escape. At 7½ o'clock KEYSER was furnished with a buggy and sent out as a decoy, a man armed with a rifle following him, with instructions to shoot him if he tried to escape. He drove out to the woods as directed, and the two men came to the buggy, threw a carpet-bag into the rear part of it, got into it, and were driven into the ambuscade that had been prepared for them. One of them, who proved to be the notorious JACK ADAMS, showed fight; but the presentation toward him of the muzzles of loaded rifles, soon brought him and his companion to terms. They were taken back to Rockland, when one gave the name of JOHN A. STEVENS of Boston, and the other of CHARLES MAYHEW, a New-York burglar now in Sing Sing. The carpet-bag and valise they had thrown into the rear part of the buggy was found to contain all the stolen money and papers, except $5,000, which is believed to have been buried in the woods. These would have been of no value to the thieves.

Prior to this KEYSER had given information that one of the robbers had been concealed at the house of ALDEN LITCHFIELD, a prominent merchant of Rockland. The Police, with a mob of some 400 persons, went to LITCHFIELD'S house, at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and arrested him. They also found a man at his house, in bed, who said he was very sick. He was arrested, and gave his name as JOSHUA ATKINS.

Up to this time the names of the strangers arrested were not known, and the officials were unaware that three of the smartest burglars in the country were in custody. The next morning Special Detectives DEARBORN and CHAPMAN, of this city, who had been telegraphed for, arrived at Rockland, and were confronted with the prisoners. Stevens proved to be the noted robber of the Concord Bank, CHARLES ADAMS, alias Moore; Mayhew to be CHARLEY HEIGHT, and Atkins to be JOSH DANIELS. They were much annoyed at being identified.

The Boston detectives then went to work to look up the evidence in the case, and found most conclusive evidence of the guilt of the men under arrest. It had previously been ascertained that on the morning of the robbery a horse-trader named JOHN GRAVES, formerly of Salem, had carried a man to Belfast early on the morning of the robbery, and that at 9½ o'clock that forenoon he had taken the steam-boat *Richmond* for Portland. A dispatch was sent to Portland with a description of the suspected party, with directions to arrest him. The boat was stopped at Portland, and the man was arrested, but he bluffed the officers with threats of prosecution, and they let him go.

This man was undoubtedly the notorious bank robber, JACK RAND. At Belfast, the night before the robbery, he had registered his name as JOHN WALDRON. RAND'S name is JOHN WALDRON RAND, and he frequently gives the name of WALDRON. On the 29th of April he registered his name at the Thorndike House, Rockland, as E. E. RAND.

GRAVES, who is a painter by trade, is under arrest, as are LITCHFIELD, KELSKY and MCALLISTER, the last named on suspicion only. LITCHFIELD, who is a man of family, and has a father and brother in Rockland, is suspected of being the instigator of the robbery. It is said that the gang quartered at his house. He is a man of considerable property, but has been suspected of smuggling and passing counterfeit money. This is the sixth attempt within twenty years to rob this bank. It has an old-fashioned vault, with two safes set in the wall. Last September, it was known to Litchfield that a citizen had nearly $200,000 in money and bonds deposited therein. An attempt was then made to rob the bank, and the vault was entered, but the safe was not forced. Nothing was taken but some rolls of pennies. Since then the large deposit has been removed to a Boston bank, but that fact was not generally known. It is believed that HEIGHT and DANIELS were the parties in that attempted robbery.

This time one of the safes was blown open, and the value of money and papers taken was $27,495. Fifteen thousand dollars in gold was not touched, the robbers undoubtedly supposing it to be rolls of coppers. The safe containing the largest amount of property was untouched. HEIGHT had his face and nose very badly bruised by a fragment of the lock at the time of the explosion. When the President of the bank reached it on the morning of the robbery the papers in the safe broken open were on fire.

MOORE is best known as the principal of the Concord Bank robbery. He was arrested for that in New-York, gave up some $200,000. He was undoubtedly engaged in the Merchants' Union Express robbery, and in the robbery of the Bank of Norway, Maine. He lives most of the time at New-York, under the protection of some of the Police of that city, but was an emigrant from Massachusetts. He is about forty years of age, has been known to the Police some twenty years, and began his career as a passer of counterfeit money. Of late he has been keeping a hotel on the Harlem Road.

JOSH. DANIELS is an old Bostonian, though of late he has spent much time in New-York. He was arrested in 1861 with the notorious "Jim Edgerton," on suspicion of robbing a store under the Pine-street Church, but managed to get clear. He has since been arrested in this city as an idle and disorderly person. His age is about forty years, and he is an old counterfeiter. He is about gone with consumption. About one year ago he was arrested on suspicion of robbing the safe of the Douglas Axe Company.

CHARLEY HEIGHT is a graduate of the Charlestown State Prison, a burglar by profession, about thirty years old, and was connected with the Norway Bank robbery.

The most notorious of the suspected parties is JOHN W. RAND, better known in this vicinity as JACK RAND, though in Canada he goes by the name of Jack Stewart. He is over fifty years of age, and we believe he is a native of New-Hampshire; at any rate, he has done that State some service, in the penal institution at Concord. He first came to this city with his brother, a noted gambler, who died some years ago, and he is himself a gambler, having the reputation of being the best domino player living. He has been under arrest many times—once at Richmond, Va.—has lately been in business as a broker on Brattle-square, and as a dealer in horses, is well known in sporting circles in Boston, and weighs about 240 pounds. He has been suspected of connection with two or three very extensive robberies within a few years, but on what grounds we do not know.

The men arrested have many professional associates, and desperate efforts will be made to shield them from punishment. At the present time their friends are represented to be short of funds, and some of the men suspected would not engage in a robbery like this unless driven to it by desperation.

The Public Debt of Georgia.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer, May 5.

The public debt of Georgia on the 1st of January last, according to an official report, which shows the date of issue and maturity of outstanding bonds past due and due this year, is set down as follows: 1859, $6,000; 1862, $15,000; 1863, $3,500; 1864, $9,500; 1865, $3,000; 1868, $20,500, and £15,000 sterling bonds due in England; 1869, $85,000; 1870, $99,000; 1871, $154,250; 1872, $730,250; 1873, $187,000; 1874, $251,500; 1878, $100,000; 1879, $200,000; 1880, $200,000; 1881, $100,000; 1886, $3,900,000; the total amount being $6,014,500. The interest on the public debt amounts to about $400,000 annually.

This a larger public debt than Georgia has ever before incurred, but large as it is, her resources now are as ample to meet it as they ever before were to meet her obligations and to maintain her credit unimpaired at home and abroad. Georgia, in fact, considering her resources, and the great railroad she owns, is perhaps in a better financial condition than any other State in the Union, and it only needs economy in the administration of her Government and prudent legislation to free her from all public indebtedness, by the time her 1886 bonds shall mature, and even these may be anticipated in their payment under a proper administration of the affairs of the State.

The Death Penalty in Massachusetts.

From the Boston Traveller, May 7.

Under the old Provincial laws of Massachusetts, no less than thirteen distinct crimes were punishable with death. These were idolatry, witchcraft, blasphemy, high treason, murder, poisoning, concealment of the death of an illegitimate child; burning a dwelling-house, meeting-house, store-house or ship; and piracy and three others. These are enumerated in an act passed by the General Court, Oct. 29, 1692. This act, however, was disallowed by the Privy Council, Aug. 22, 1695, on account of the articles relating to witchcraft, blasphemy, &c., being "conceived in very uncertain and doubtful terms"—not, it would seem, because there was any objection to the punishment inflicted. Indeed, this Provincial law was merciful toward criminals, compared with English laws of about the same period. The number and variety of crimes punishable with death in England, as late as 1824–9, was very great. Nearly 800 criminals were executed in England alone between the years 1820 and 1830; though this was an insignificant number, compared with the times of HENRY VIII., during whose reign of thirty-eight years no less than 72,000 persons were executed for various crimes. We believe treason and willful murder are now the only crimes punishable with death in England, while willful murder is the only crime punishable with death in Massachusetts.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Theaters To-night.

The new comedy of "The Lancers" will be acted, for the first time here, at Wallack's to-night. "Ruy Blas" is to be the play at the French Theater. At Booth's Mr. CLARKE will play in "The School of Reform" and in "Breakers Ahead." A new drama, entitled "Twenty Years Dead," is advertised for performance at the Bowery. At the Tammany, the Kiralfy Troupe will dance for the first time. At the San Francisco Minstrel Hall, Mr. DAVID WAMBOLD will effect his *rentrée*.

MR. FOX AND TAMMANY.

Hon. John Fox's Reply to the Tammany Sachems.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, Friday, April 29, 1870.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of the 19th inst. was published a report of the proceedings of "Tammany Society," wherein an attack was made upon me in the form of a communication presented to that body, by some person or persons whose names are withheld. I wish to place on record proof of its falsity and injustice.

The first falsehood is the allegation that I endeavored "to break down the organization of the Democratic Party in the City of New-York." That is impossible as it is false. Leaders may be changed, but the Democratic Party and its organization will survive any man or any set of men.

Second, That I was absent from my seat in Congress when the question of the admission of Virginia was voted upon, and was also absent when my vote was needed on important questions. This, too, is false. I was in my seat, and voted with my party for the admission of that State, as by reference to the *Congressional Globe* of Jan. 15, 1870, will fully appear. On the proposition "That the State of Virginia was entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States," which was adopted by a vote of 98 to 95, I voted with my party in the affirmative, and for the bill for the admission of Virginia, passed on the same day, my vote is recorded with the majority. If I have been absent when other so-called "important votes" were taken, it has been when my vote was not needed, or when other duties to my constituents called me elsewhere.

So much for the charges brought against me by this non-Democratic secret society, prominent in whose councils are many of the most ultra Radical Republicans.

I belong to the regular Democratic General Committee of the City of New-York, representing the First Ward, having been elected by the Democrats of that ward for ten years consecutively, an organization entirely separate from the Tammany Society. That Committee alone has the power to declare my seat vacant, after first preferring charges against me and giving me an opportunity to be heard in my defense. But to try and to condemn a man in "Star Chamber" fashion, and to record him guilty in "Star Chamber" archives, is not Democratic nor just, but cowardly and dishonest.

No secret society is entitled to drive me from Tammany General Committee, and none has power to drive me from the Democratic Party.

I have ever been a Democrat, and shall continue one as long as I live.

My efforts in conjunction with the "Young Democracy" were honest and patriotic endeavors—within party lines—for municipal reform. Those efforts were frustrated by a coalition—outside party lines—whose character is manifest in the subsequent election of forty elected Democrats from office, and the appointment of eighteen Radical Republicans to high executive offices under the new charter thus passed, with salaries of from $6,000 to $10,000 each.

My record will better bear examination by the honest Democrats of New-York City than the records of my assailants.

I have said before I shall never cease to be a Democrat, nor to believe that my duty as a Democrat obliges me to labor within the Democratic Party against such inefficiency and corruption in this City's government as hitherto has been surpassed only by the more monstrous inefficiency and corruption of the Republican Administration of the Federal Government.

Very respectfully yours, JOHN FOX.

SEAMAN'S MISSION.

Sixteenth Anniversary of the Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen in the Port of New-York.

The twenty-sixth anniversary of "The Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen in the City and Port of New-York" was celebrated last evening in the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Madison-avenue and Forty-second-street. Rev. Dr. MORGAN presided, and opened the proceedings with prayer and the reading of the forty-first Psalm: "Blessed is he that considereth the poor and needy; the Lord shall deliver him in the time of trouble," &c.

The congregation was large, and the services more than usually interesting and impressive, being participated in by Rev. Drs. W. F. MORGAN, STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., and Mr. LEWIS.

The last-named gentleman read the annual report of the Society. The Floating Church of the Saviour, which has been completed and opened lately, and which is moored at the foot of Pike-street on the East River, was reported to be a great success in attracting the simple and generous sons of the sea to receive the doctrines and truths, the practice of which leads to everlasting life. This "floating church" has a special attraction for sailors, and they on their part fail not to show their particular regard for it. Connected with the church is a Sunday-school, held in the Mission building No. 35 Pike-street, and a reading-room in the basement of the same building. The average attendance is ninety-five on Sundays and forty-five on week days. The Chapel of the Holy Comforter, North River, of which Rev. Mr. ROBERTS is pastor, was reported as progressing with steady regularity. Rev. Mr. ROGERS visits the sailors in their boarding-houses and on board their ships, and gladly bore testimony to their docility in receiving instructions. During the past year there have been 110 services on Sundays and fifty-one on week days. The average attendance was forty, and the number of communicants thirty-two. There is a Sunday-school attached to this church, but on account of having to contend with difficulties it is not so effective as could be wished. A cheering report of the work going bravely on was received from Rev. R. J. WALKER, who conducts an open-air service every Sunday, weather permitting, at Coenties-slip, East River. When the weather is unfavorable the service is held at No. 22 South-street, at the new Sailors' Home. There is a large circulating library connected with this missionary district, containing as many as 2,000 volumes besides tracts, phamphlets and magazines. The new Sailors' Home on Franklin-square, superintended by Mr. and Mrs. BLAKE, and of which Rev. Mr. WALKER is resident pastor, was reported to be in a very flourishing condition. There are over fifty sailors residing there now. The financial report stated that the receipts of the year amounted to $10,382 76, and the payments $9,700 10, leaving a balance in hand of $682 66.

Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., delivered an eloquent and impressive discourse in behalf of the Society. After vividly portraying the dangers and terrors of the ocean, he said no class of men braved more or suffered more for the good of their fellow men than sailors, on whom depends the commercial prosperity and greatness of every country. But the dangers which surrounded the sailor on shore were infinitely more saddening to contemplate than those which raged around him on sea, for during his brief time in port he was liable to be spiritually wrecked on the shoals and quicksands of sin and death. He said it was not only a noble work of Christianity to try and save the poor seaman from falling into the snares which are laid for him by the wicked while in port, but it was a stern, imperative duty. By nature, the sailor is the most impressible and susceptible of being led either in the ways of good or evil of any human being. He hoped, therefore, that all present would assist in the good work of lighting the beacon-lamp of faith and truth in the hearts of the homeless seafarers, to guide them through the dangers which surround them on shore.

The American Home Missionary Society Anniversary Sermon.

Rev. Dr. MANNING, of Boston, delivered, last evening, the anniversary sermon of the American Home Missionary Society at the Tabernacle, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth-street. The congregation was not a very large one. Previous to the discourse the Pastor made a statement concerning the American Home Missionary Society, from which it appeared that during the past year the receipts had been $283,102, an advance of $88,000 on the receipts of the preceding year. The expenditures last year had been $8,000 more than during the previous one. Dr. MANNING's discourse was listened to with deep attention by the not very large congregation present. He decried sectarian differences, and predicted that at no distant day the various denominations would cast aside their various prejudices and superstitions, and disregarding mere theological differences, would coalesce on the broad basis of a common Christianity. Even the Roman Church, the speaker said, would yet be brought to take this broad, liberal view of Christianity. The American Home Missionary Society had in the past done much to extend this feeling of a common Christianity, and in the future would do more. It was necessary, and the time was not far distant when all denominations of the Christian Church would work shoulder to shoulder, with a common aim.

AGAINST CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Sermon by Rev. C. C. Goss—Taking Human Life Forbidden by the Scriptures.

Quite a full congregation was assembled last evening in the West Fiftieth-street Congregational Church, to listen to a sermon on capital punishment by Rev. C. C. GOSS. It may be mentioned that the church is quite a new enterprise in that neighborhood. Formerly a Presbyterian Church, it was purchased by L. A. BENJAMIN, of the Congregationalists, and at his own expense public worship is maintained free for the benefit of those families in the vicinity to whom a church has not been heretofore accessible. The preacher selected for his text the words: "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed."

There are two classes of questions, he said, which always present themselves for solution in this life. One class is that of expediency; others there are of much higher import, and among them is the question of the right to take human life. This question cannot be treated as one of expediency. If there is any one question which combines the highest interest with the lowest, it is the right to take life. There is but one point to this question and that is, does God's word permit, under any circumstances, the taking of human life voluntarily? Taking God's book, the Divine directory, and confining ourselves to the first dispensation of the world's history, let us see what God did in that period. God's right to take life can never be questioned; but the question is, whether such right has ever been delegated to man? This first dispensation covered 2,200 years of the world's history, during which three murders occurred. The first was the murder of Abel by Cain his brother. Looking at the recorded history of this case, we find that there are no palliating circumstances, and the all-wise Judge, looking down into the heart of Cain, characterized the act as murder—cold, deliberate, brutal murder. Yet God did not take his life. He did not hang him up between heaven and earth, a spectacle to man and beasts. What he did was to banish him, and thus gave us the great example that he is not to be put to death under such circumstances. He could conceive of nothing more brutal than the execution of a man by his fellow-men, cutting the ligaments which bind soul and body together, and thrusting an immortal soul into the presence of its God. Such a soul enters the presence of its God sometimes a hundred times purer than that of his brutal executioner. But God not only did not kill Cain, but actually took measures to prevent his being killed, and gave him a pledge that if any one should kill him God would take vengeance on his slayer seven fold. The next was the case of Lameck, in which it would appear that the act was done in self-defense. When the wife of Lameck was expressing her anxiety for the safety of her husband he replied, "If God will take vengeance on the slayer of Cain seven fold, where there had been no provocation, would he not take vengeance seventy fold on those who should slay him, his act having been done in self-defense?" The third case was that of Jacob's sons, who slew the ravishers of their sister, and in it, as in the case of Cain, we have the direct judgment of God. His judgment was simply to advise Jacob to move away, because his life was in danger; and when Jacob and his family did move toward Bethel, God specially interposed to preserve the lives of him and his sons by bringing terror on the inhabitants of the cities surrounding them, so that they could not pursue. Here, then, we have the three first examples in the world's history, in none of which did God take life, but on the contrary, in two of the cases, He directly interposed to preserve the lives of the slayers. From these examples, it was clear, he said, the Almighty was not in favor of capital punishment, and on no pretense has judge or jurors the right to exercise authority over their fellow-man which the Almighty has refused to exercise. Referring to the text, from which, he said, the right seems to have been drawn, if it should be interpreted as giving this right, then is it in direct conflict with the example He has given us. But it is possible to interpret this text so as to fully harmonise with God's example. Not only does the text fail to teach the right to take life, but teaches the very opposite. If, in reading this text, the word "will" be substituted for the word "shall," then we get the correct interpretation of the text, and bring it in harmony with God's examples. This text merely declares a great doctrine of cause and effect—that in the nature of things the shedding of man's blood would excite opposing passions of revenge, which would result in the shedding of the slayer's blood; and, knowing this great law, God declares it to man with a view to preserve and prevent the taking of human life, and not, as barbarously maintained, to confer authority on any man or body of men to take the life of their fellow-man. In conclusion, he said, before the great judgment-seat no man can excuse himself for the taking of human life by asserting that he was a judge or a juror or a sheriff. The blood of the slain will God require at the hands of all who take human life, whatever the pretense or pretended authority for the act.

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At gold prices, the largest assortment in the City of boots and shoes for ladies, gentlemen and children at E. A. BROOKS'. This is the largest house in the City, No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. Great reduction. Soiled shoes half price. *Advertisement.*

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Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

MARRIED.

WINCHESTER—BROWN.—On Thursday, April 28, at St. Timothy's Church, by Rev. Dr. Geer, J. T. WINCHESTER, of New-York, to MARGARET S. BROWN, daughter of the late Francis Welch, of Boston.

MEAD—ABBOTT.—In Fairhaven, Conn., on Wednesday, May 4, by the bride's father, Mr. EDWARD S. MEAD, of New-York, to Miss SUSIE ABBOTT, daughter of Rev. Jno. S. C. Abbott.

DIED.

ALLISON.—On Sunday morning, May 8, ELIZA, widow of Richard Allison, in the 85th year of her age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BECKWITH.—At Riverdale, on the Hudson, at the residence of his son-in-law, Henry F. Spaulding, on Sunday, May 8, JOHN BECKWITH, M. D., aged 85 years. His remains will be taken to Old Blanford Church-yard, near Petersburg, Va., for interment. Funeral services at Christ Church, Riverdale, on Tuesday, 10th inst., at 4 P. M. Train from 30th-st., New-York, at 3 P. M. Returning trains 4:37 and 5:37 P. M.

BRINKERHOFF.—On Sunday, May 8, Mrs. SARAH BRINKERHOFF, widow of the late John W. Brinkerhoff, aged 76 years, formerly of Hopewell, Dutchess County, N. Y.

Friends of deceased are invited to attend the funeral from No. 110 West 29th-st., on Tuesday, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice. Remains will be taken to Hopewell on Wednesday morning, by 8 o'clock train, Hudson River Railroad.

BENSON.—On Friday, May 6, at Pewee Valley, Ky., CAROLINE C. BENSON, wife of Dr. Joseph W. Benson, and daughter of the late John B. Peters, of this City.

☞ Troy, N. Y., and San Francisco papers please copy.

COFFIN.—On Sunday, May 8, MARY ELIZA, daughter of Charles G. and Theodosia Coffin.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, the 10th inst., at 12 M., from the residence of Samuel Shethar, No. 38 West 27th-st. The remains will be interred at Woodlawn Cemetery.

DANIELS.—On Sunday, May 8, FRANCES ANN DANIELS.

Funeral from her late residence, north side of Monroe-st., fifth door west of Nostrand-av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 10th inst., at 3 o'clock.

FOSS.—At Clarens, Switzerland, on Wednesday, March 30, Rev. ARCHIBALD C. FOSS, aged 40 years.

Funeral services will take place in St. Paul's M. E. Church, 4th-av., corner 22d-st., this day, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Clergymen are requested to meet in the Chapel at 1½ P. M.

GAMBLE.—On Saturday morning, May 7, EDITH ISABELLA, third daughter of Arthur and Isabella Gamble.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Anthon Memorial Church, 48th-st., New-York.

MAJOR.—On Saturday, May 7, Mrs. MARY MAJOR, aged 81 years.

The relatives and friends, and those of her son, Wm. D. Briggs, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 23 Beekman-place, this day, at 10 A. M.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

REYNOLDS.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, May 5, H. S. REYNOLDS, aged 68 years, late of Springfield, Mass.

Funeral on Monday, May 9, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his son-in-law, S. G. Negus, No. 126 Grove-st., Jersey City.

SAXE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 7, THEODORE J., son of Rev. G. G. and H. K. M. Saxe, aged 5 months and 15 days.

Funeral services at the house, No. 42 Taylor-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, at 2 o'clock.

SUMMERFIELD.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sunday, May 8, EDWARD, infant son of Daniel G. and Anna Summerfield, aged 3 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 277 Court-st., on Monday, May 9, at 2 P. M.

STEWART.—On Thursday, May 5, at his residence in this City, WILLIAM PINKNEY STEWART.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Ascension Church, 5th-av. and 10th-st., on Monday morning next, at 10½ o'clock.

THORNE.—At his residence in Mount Kisco, on Sixth day night, at 12 o'clock, JOHN THORNE, aged 75 years and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Friends' Meeting-house, Mount Kisco, on Third day, 10th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

VAN WAGENEN.—On Sunday morning, May 8, JACOB, youngest child of Cornelius D. and Susan Van Wagenen, aged 1 year, 2 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 39 West 19th-st., on Tuesday, the 10th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

WARD.—On Friday, May 6, ANNA WARD, wife of J. Q. A. Ward, in the 38th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 9 West 49th-st., on Monday morning, the 9th inst., at 9 o'clock.

YOUNG.—On Sunday morning, May 8, after a short illness, JOHN YOUNG, Sr., formerly of New-Milns, Scotland, in the 72d year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 112 Laurens-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

[OFFICIAL.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, May 3, 1870.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. S. A. Hurlbut, the Minister of the United States at Bogota, of the death, on the 26th of February last, at Socorro, State of Santander, of GUSTAVUS WALL, a German by birth, and for some time a resident of the City of New-York. The legal representatives of the deceased may obtain further information by addressing this Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN OLD FALLACY EXPLODED.

Thirty or forty years ago, it was the fashion to administer powerful purgatives as "Spring medicines." Terrific doses of salts and senna, calomel and jalap, or glauber salts were given to all the members of a family, whether sick or well, by way of preparing them for the warm weather in prospect. This pernicious custom is nearly obsolete, but there are some old Bourbons of private life, incapable alike of forgetting anything or learning anything, who obstinately cling to it still. Nothing could be more pernicious, more utterly unphilosophical than such an onslaught on the vigor and elasticity of the system. In order to enable the physical structures to resist the enervating effects of Spring damps and Summer heats, it should be toned and reinforced, not relaxed and weakened. The best medicine agent for this purpose is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Its effect is to tone the stomach and liver, gently relieve the bowels from obstructions, brace the nerves, improve the quality of the blood, stimulate the appetite and cheer the spirits. In this improved condition the organization is capable of resisting unhealthy influences which would prostrate an enfeebled system. A vigorous digestion is absolutely essential to health, and there is no danger of the stomach faltering or failing in its important office if this genial vegetable elixir is taken regularly as a stomachic. None of the tonic tinctures, or extracts will supply the place of the BITTERS, for the simple reason that they operate as astringents only. In fact, in ordinary practice, five or six prescriptions would be required to produce separately, the beneficial results which are effected simultaneously and harmoniously by this single specific.

NICOL & DAVIDSON,

No. 686 Broadway, near Great Jones-st.,
SUCCESSORS TO E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
are closing out
$200,000 OF THE STOCK OF THE LATE FIRM
AT REDUCED PRICES,
and are opening
120 packages of NEW AND ELEGANT FRENCH CHINA DINNER, TEA AND DESSERT SETS, CLOCKS, BRONZES, VASES, AND MANTEL SETS, IMPORTED CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES, FINE GLASS, SILVER-PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.
SUPERIOR TO AND CHEAPER THAN any goods in the market.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS,
IN
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, FANS, OPERA-GLASSES, &C.

I am now selling FINE GOLD WATCHES, FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS, FINE GOLD EAR-RINGS AND PINS, BRACELETS, LOCKETS, NECKLACES, SEAL RINGS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, STUDS, COLLAR-BUTTONS, &c., AT GREATEY REDUCED PRICES.

DIAMOND RINGS as low as TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY and FORTY dollars each; DIAMOND STUDS, THIRTY, FORTY and FIFTY dollars a set. SILVER SPOONS, CUPS, FORKS, NAPKIN RINGS, &c.,

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

ENGLISH and FRENCH JET JEWELRY, FANS, OPERA-GLASSES, &c., at half the usual prices. Goods sent by express, to all parts of the United States, to be opened for examination and selection. GEO. C. ALLEN, importer and manufacturer, wholesale and retail, No. 513 Broadway, under the St. Nicholas Hotel, between Broome and Spring sts., formerly No. 415 Broadway.

QUITTING THE BUSINESS.

CHINA, GLASS, TABLE CUTLERY, CLOCKS, BRONZES, GAS-FIXTURES, &c., at prices below anything ever heard of,

EVEN BEFORE THE WAR.

WHITE FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, 162 PIECES	$30 00
COLORED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, 169 PIECES	67 00
COLORED AND GILT FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS, 56 PIECES	10 50

200 PAIRS MANTEL VASES AT HALF PRICE. CARD RECEIVERS, CARD TABLES, JARDINIERES AND FRENCH BOWLS, AT HALF PRICE.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

LOOK AT THE PRICES,

marked in plain figures in our show-windows.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

THE BROOKLYN DAILY EAGLE has a larger circulation than any other evening paper in America. In order to accommodate the New-York readers who may desire to have this first-class paper, the following agencies have been established in New-York City: George J. Tyson, Fifth-avenue Hotel, news-stand; J. H. Hillier, News Exchange, St. Nicholas Hotel, Astor House Rotunda; Messrs. Dunn & Case, New-Jersey Central Railroad depot, foot of Liberty-st.; James Collis, Jersey City ferry, foot of Cortlandt-st.; C. P. Rockwood, Grand-st. ferry.

LEONARD S. BALLOU'S "NEW YOKE" SHIRTS, made to order of New-York Mills, at $36 per dozen, "HAND MADE." Send for circular and measurement blank to fill up. Sent free.

NOTICE.—Send your orders direct to me. The "NEW YOKE" SHIRT is not sold in the stores; all offered for sale are counterfeits, and not my make. No goods are genuine unless my autograph is on the shirt and written signature on the box.

LEONARD S. BALLOU, Agent.
Inventor of the { Celebrated "N. Y. S." and the "New Yoke" Shirt.
ONLY DEPOT, NO. 296 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

REMOVAL.

CHARLES L. JONES,
Bookseller and Stationer,
has removed to
No. 1,125 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts.

PATENTS! PATENTS!—MUNN & CO., Office *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have been established as solicitors of American and foreign Patents nearly a quarter of a century. During that time they have taken out nearly one-third of all patents issued by the United States Patent Office. They have also made more than 30,000 preliminary examinations into the novelty of alleged new inventions. This great experience is of immense value to all inventors who contemplate to apply for patents and need counsel. Full written and printed instruction and advice given.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The peculiar feature about our real estate record for the past week is the large increase in the number of transfers consequent upon the registry of the conveyances which preceded the 1st of May. The whole number of transfers reported has been 273, and the values involved amounted to $5,552,385. The heaviest day was Tuesday, the 3d of May, when sixty-seven transfers were recorded, representing nearly a million and a half of consideration money. The public sales of the week have not been large. Thursday was an active day, but with that exception no great amount of life was exhibited. The aggregate of auction sales was $409,440.

The folowing are the latest private sales reported to us:

By JOHN MCCLAVE, sixteen lots on One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, beginning 100 feet west of Sixth-avenue, for $44,000. Twelve lots adjacent to these were recently sold for $30,000, making $74,000 for twenty-eight lots which were sold not long since by the same broker for $57,000.

WM. H. RAYNOR has sold two lots on Fifth-avenue, between One Hundredth and One Hundred and First streets, full lots for $22,000.

Also, two full lots on Eighth-avenue, between Seventy-first and Seventy-second streets, for $27,000; and have resold them for $29,000, cash.

Transfers of Real Estate.

New-York City.

Cherry-st., No. 172, 25x91.1x25x94	$12,500
Delancey and Tompkins sts., s. e. corner, 25x75	10,000
Greenwich-st., e. s., between 12th and Jane sts.	5,000
Washington and Rector sts., n. e. corner, 27.6x87.4x30.2	23,000
6th-st., s. s., 126 ft. e. of Avenue C, 19.8x97	13,000
8th-st., n. s., 164 ft. w. of Avenue C, 24.9x93.11	15,000
31st-st., s. s., 420 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x98.9	17,250
48th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 1st av., 76x100.5	3,600
50th-st., n. s., 257 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16x100.5	19,000
56th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x81.9x25.2x78	2,500
60th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100.5	32,500
71st-st., n. s., 60 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x102.2	30,000
116th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 7th-av., 300x200.10x275x26.8x193.8	55,000

Leases Recorded.

Bethune-st., No. 39, 5 years, per year	$2,000
Church-st., No. 165, Leonard-st., No. 69, 4 9-12 years, per year	7,000
East River, between 4th and 5th sts., ship-yard, 5 years, per year	6,000
Avenue A, No. 34, 5 years, per year	804
3d-av., No. 139, 3 years, per year	975
6th-av., No. 808, 3 years, per year	2,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adelphi-st., w. s., 241.2 ft. s. of Flushing-av., 20x42.4, h. and l.	$800
Adelphi-st., e. s., 99.7 ft. s. of Lafayette-av., 21x100x19.7x22.7x1.5x77.5	9,000
Baltic-st. and 4th-av., n. e. corner, 189.6x100	15,000
Baltic-st., s. s., 92.10 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 24.6x99.10x30.4x100	11,000
Broadway, s. s., 50 ft. e. of New-Jersey-av., 25x100	1,000
Church-st., s. s., 137.6 ft. e. of Court-st., 37.6x100, June, 1865	100
Conselyea-st. and Graham-av., n. e. corner, 75x40	5,000
Cooper-st., s. e. s., 100 ft. s. w. of Bushwick-av., 25x100	500
Dean-st., s. s., 92.1 ft. w. of Nevins-st., 16.3x100	5,000
Douglass-st., n. by s., 145 ft. w. of Bond-st., 20x80, foreclosure 1868	50
Douglass-st., n. by s., 165 ft. w. of Bond-st., 20x80, b. and s.	5,000
Keap-st., n. w. s., 85 ft. n. e. of Lee-av., 40x100	4,000
Macon-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 200x100; Macon-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 200x200; Macdonough-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 200x235	21,000
Macdonough-st., n. s., 220 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 100x100	4,500
Macdonough-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 120x100	10,000
Middagh-st., s. s., 60 ft. e. of Columbia-st., 20x50.8, h. and l.	6,174
Oakland and Eagle sts., s. e. corner, 25x72	3,100
Sackett-st., s. s., 130 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 20x100	13,000
Sackman and Dean sts., s. w. corner, 31.10x50x32.8x32.8x59.8	8,000
Schermerhorn-st., s. s., 310 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 20x100, h. and l., c.	13,000
St. Felix-st., w. s., between Lafayette and Fulton avs., 18.9x66.3	7,500
St. James-place, e. s., 20 ft. n. of Green-av., 20x100	13,500
Taylor-st., s. s., 189.8 ft. w. of Wythe-av., 15x100, h. and l.	7,000
Tiffany-place, e. s., 159.6 ft. s. of Harrison-st., 100x97.6x25x97.6x50x97.6x25, 6 lots	7,500
Van Buren-st. and Graham-av., n. e. corner, 55x50, h. and l.	4,250
Warren-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Schenectady-av., 225x255.7	13,200
Willoughby-st., s. s., 23.9 ft. w. of Jackson-st., 23.9x69.8x35.3x75.4	500
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of Smith-st., 110x100	5,000
4th-st., n. s., 142.5 ft. e. of Smith-st., 20x90	800
11th-st., 100 ft. s. w. of, and 6th-av., 150 ft. n. w. of, being 12th-st., as opened, n. e. s., 150 ft. n. w. of 6th-av., 25x about 119.9	2,700
14th-st., s. w. s., 557.10 ft. n. w. of 4th-av., 20x98.2	700
17th-st., n. e. s., 125 ft. n. w. of 5th-av., 53.6x100.2, foreclosure	7,500
28th-st., n. by s., 180 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x100	500
De Kalb-av., s. s., 80 ft. e. of Yates-av., 20x100	4,500
Flatbush-av., n. e. s., 69.10 ft. n. w. of Hansom-place, 20x46x4.4x10.10	9,200
Greene and Carlton avs., n. e. corner, 23x100, h. and l.	18,000
Lafayette-av., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Reed-av., 135x100	10,000
Lafayette-av., s. s., 225 ft. w. of Reed-av., 5x100	200
Lafayette-av., s. s., 276 ft. w. of Reed-av., 32x100	7,600
Lee-av., n. e. s., 20 ft. n. w. of Keap-st., 20x85	16,500
Myrtle-av., n. s., 56.6 ft. e. of Walworth-st., 18.4x100, h. and l.	9,250
Myrtle-av., n. s., 20.4 ft. e. of Johnson-st. or avenue, 11 4-10 acres	42,000
Nostrand-av., w. s., 220 ft. s. of Herkimer-st., 15.6x524.4x254.1x38.9x39.6x105.11x87.11x100	2,000
Stuyvesant-av. and Halsey-st., s. w. corner, 140x100, hs. and ls.	12,000
5th-av., 80 ft. n. w. of, and 19th-st., 75 ft. n. e. of, rear, 20x25.2, May, 1869	152
Same property, May, 1869	186

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Bedford.	
Bedford to Stamford road, n. s., adjoining G. R. Whelpley's, 25 acres	$1,500
Cortlandt.	
Spring-st., e. s., adjoining Hy Soper's, 56x181	$5,300
East Chester.	
North-st., n. s., lot No. 555, Central Mount Vernon, 50x100	$175
Greenburg.	
Union-av., n. s., W. H. Waring's, 5 acres	$100,000
Lewisboro.	
Lake Waccabuc to North Salem road, w. s., adjoining B. Meade's, 100 acres	$3,200
Mamaroneck.	
Mount Pleasant and Factory sts., n. e. corner, the Cottage property	$6,500
New-Rochelle.	
Drake-lane, e. s., J. M. Kissam's property, 400x225	$4,250
Ossining.	
Churchill-st., w. s., adjoining Misses Cornell, 32x70	$1,500
Yonkers.	
Ravine-av., e. s., 203 ft. n. of Point-st., 22x94	$950
Spring-st., w. s., adjoining Mrs. Majory's, 35x132	3,800
Warburton-av., w. s., 91 ft. n. of Point-st., 68x190	12,500
Old Post road, w. s., adjoining J. Odell's, 17 acres	40,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Hudson City.	
Lots Nos. 118, 119, 120 and 121, map of Hudson City Land Association, 100x100	$500
Lots Nos. 14, 16, 18 and 20, Finck's map, each 25x100	16,000
Lots Nos. 8 and 9, map of Hudson City Terrace Company	800
Bergen.	
Jewett-av., n. s., w. of Bergen-av., James Hughes' lot, 30x143	$1,300
Lot No. 7 and part of lot No. 9, block 9, map of Sherwood, 37x100	5,133
Harrison.	
Jersey-st., lot No. 145, Dodd's map	$2,100
Lots Nos. 5 and 6, block No. 7, map of East Newark	550
Bayonne.	
Newark Bay, sold by M. H. Phillips, 20 acres	$9,500
Hoboken.	
Lots Nos. 14, 15, 16, and 17, block No. 32, Coster's estate, 100x100	$5,000
Greenville.	
Lot No. 16, block No. 6, Gould Morrell's property at Woodlawn	$245
Newark.	
Ferry-st., s. s., 114 ft. from Alyea-st., 24.8x77.4	$2,800
New-Jersey Railroad-av., w. s., adjoining Parkhurst's, 45-65-100 acres	3,000
Bank-st., n. s., 17 ft. w. of, lot No. 25, 17.6x101	4,050
New-st., n. s., 76 ft. w. of Inness' property, 21.8x110	5,600
Magazine-st., e. s., 213 ft. s. of Ferry-st., 25x100	650
Montclair.	
Park-st., adjoining V. Corby's property, 75x215	$1,125
Orange.	
Henry-st., n. s., adjoining McChesney's, 30.2x126.9	$655
South Orange.	
Prospect-st., s. e. s., adjoining Sprague's, 104.2x141.3; Prospect-st., s. e. s., adjoining Smith's, 156.10x141.3	$4,431
Prospect-st., s. e. s., adjoining Sprague's, 52x141.3	700

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., NEAR 42D-ST., A valuable property, 50x100, with large and first-class buildings, suitable for a hotel or institution; price $120,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA-WIDE HOUSE ON 5th-av., above Madison-square; price, $150,000. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone-front house No. 34 West 51st-st. Inquire on premises.

REAL ESTATE.—J. ROMAINE BROWN, real estate broker, has removed to No. 1,280 Broadway, south-east corner 33d-st. NEW-YORK, May 4, 1870.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT WESTPORT, CONN., A NUMber of elegant country residences; also a number of fine locations for manufacturing, and a large number of fine building sites. Inquire of, or address, M. N. WILSON, Westport, Conn.

NEW-HAMBURG, ON THE HUDSON.—For sale or to let, "Sonneck," a desirable country residence, furnished; terms easy. Apply to G. C. SATTERLEE, No. 172 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR RENT, FURNISHED—In the delightful village of Cazenovia, a fine large house, with grounds. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY HOME, WORTH $6,500, or 10,000, or 17,500, FOR $1,000 OR $2,000 CASH.

A beautiful country home, near the City, in a fine, healthy locality, accessible in 45 to 50 minutes from down-town or up-town, NINETEEN TIMES a day, from 5 A. M. to midnight; large lot of ground; gas, water and many other conveniences; house new and thoroughly built; can now be obtained by paying $1,000 to $2,000 down and the balance in quarterly payments to the amount of the rent of such a house, so that the real cost of *owning* such a house will amount to no more than the above small payments. You should go and SEE the houses. Particulars at No. 245 Broadway, of Mr. COGSWELL.

CLOSE BUYERS, INVESTING IN REAL ESTATE, BY THE ACRE OR PLOT, FOR A HOME OR FOR PROFIT, In view of the completion of the Delaware and Lackawanna and the Oswego and Midland Railroads, should look at

RUTHERFURD PARK

on the Erie Railway, forty minutes from Broadway. The best plots are on Rutherfurd Heights, with river and mountain scenery, good neighbors, schools, churches, stores, markets, roads and sidewalks; abundant trains and low fares. Apply to GEO. E. WOODWARD, No. 191 Broadway, N. Y.

WOOLEN FACTORY AND MACHINERY.—The undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of the Beaver Brook Manufacturing Company, offers for sale the real estate, buildings and privilege of the Company, situate in the town of Sprague, Conn.

The premises are in good order, a portion of the machinery is new, and all of it was put in good condition within a short time.

The property consists of a factory building 32x80 feet, four stories, with dye-house 22x72 feet, steam chimney.

1 tenement-house, 2 tenements.
1 tenement-house, 3 tenements and boarding-house.
1 tenement-house, 2 tenements.
1 house, 1 tenement, for Superintendent.
A stable, 3 store-houses, 1 blacksmith-shop, with tools.
Out-door dry-table, 60x25, with shed.
1 stone-picker house, 30x30.
1 office building and carpenter's shop, &c., &c.
2 acres of land, with water privilege, about 20 feet fall; wheel in good order, and the following machinery, viz.:
5 spinning-jacks, 1,100 spindles.
2 sets of cards, 48-inch breakers and 40-inch finishers.
22 drop-box looms complete.

With necessary heaters, shears, drying-machines, sargents, burr-picker 30-inch, &c., &c. Everything in running order. The mill has been in operation until within a few weeks. It is now in charge of a practical manufacturer, by whom the machinery is to be moved every day.

The property can be seen by applying to Mr. ELI LOGAN, on the premises. Particulars given at the office of the assignee.

Proposals in writing will be received for two weeks for its purchase at my office, where a schedule can be seen.

The property is about eight miles from Norwich, Conn. RICHARD WARREN, Assignee, No. 315 Broadway, New-York.

J. L. DUMONT, REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENT, LAKE-AV., DULUTH, MINNESOTA.

ONE HOUR FROM CITY HALL—Healthy locality, pleasant neighborhood, New-Brighton, Staten Island; ten minutes from ferry; hourly communication. For sale cheap, by order of executor, house with two or more acres of land, garden, shade and fruit trees; never-failing stream of pure water runs at foot of lawn. Barn and other outbuildings. Terms easy; title indisputable. Send for circular. WM. A. COLLINS, No. 38 Pine-st.

RAHWAY, N. J.—FOR SALE—A COTtage containing eight rooms, beside cellar and attic, all out-buildings and 8¼ acres of land, well fruited; price $11,000; only $4,000 cash required. Also, a cottage of eight rooms, with 2½ acres of land; price $6,500; only $2,500 cash required; both near depots and commanding extensive views. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—MONTROSE STATION, ORange, N. J.—Residence of thirteen rooms, fine piazzas, bay windows, hall through center, with stables and coachman's apartments; four acres under good cultivation; large garden; quantity fruit and shade; five minutes' from depot; neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, within an hour's ride from the City, a 2½-story cottage; fully furnished; barn, carriage-house, ice-house, grapery, &c., and four acres of land; perfectly healthy location; abundance of fine fruit; rent low. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 1,302 Broadway and No. 595 6th-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A MILK DAIRY FARM OF about 100 acres, near New-York, amply stocked, with a milk route of 200 quarts daily; a rare opportunity to engage in a paying business. None but responsible parties, with ready means, need address, with real name, O., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE, Orange, N. J., on Main-st., between Orange Depot and Llewellyn Park, on a corner; abundance of fruit, shade, stables. Photographs and particulars of HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE AND well-furnished mansion, including fifty acres of highly-cultivated lawn, gardens, orchards and wood land, with numerous walks and carriage-drives, situated near Hunt's Point, distant ten miles from the City Hall. The out-buildings consist of extensive carriage-house and stables, barns, greenhouses, gardener's and gate cottages, gas-house, &c., all in complete order, and supplied with every convenience for the residence and homestead of a gentleman of taste and leisure, or for one doing business in the City. The place is directly on the new Southern Boulevard, and is accessible at all hours by cars and steam-boat, or by drive through Central Park. To a good tenant it will be let or leased for two years, at a low rent, during the absence of the owner abroad. Apply to R. M. HOE, No. 31 Gold-st.

TO LET—COMPLETELY FURNISHED, THE country-seat of T. W. Satterthwaite, on the Passaic River, within easy distance of Rutherfurd Park, first station on Erie Railroad; house of stone, fifty feet square, containing about twenty rooms; lawn large and finely shaded with old trees; garden stocked with finest fruit; stone stable, coachman's house, laundry, boat-house, &c.; rent, $1,200. J. S. SATTERTHWAITE, No. 61 William-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON, A CHOICE and elegant country residence on the Hudson, two and one-half miles south of Newburg, a fine, large furnished house, stables, ice, &c.; superb views, extensive beach and pleasure-grounds; railroad and boat within two miles. Apply to WM. M. VERPLANCK or to P. A. VERPLANCK, on premises, No. 110 Chambers-st.

TO LET—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., FOR THE Summer or a term of years, the house of John Hone, with stables, out-buildings, gardens, &c.; the house is 45 feet by 45, and is fully furnished; the grounds contain seventeen acres. Also, a small new house in the best part of the town. For particulars apply to HONE & NICHOLAS, No. 43 Exchange-place.

TO LET—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., a delightful dwelling-house of fourteen rooms, with barn and six acres of garden, lawn, &c., within five minutes of depot; will be let very low to a good tenant. Apply to G. P. SMITH, No. 49 Wall-st., or at No. 259 West 23d-st., or at Bank, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av.

ASTORIA—THIRTY-FIVE MINUTES FROM Peck Slip; extra large stone house; rent reduced; suitable for boarding-house. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY, NEAR THE ferry, a first-class furnished house; location first-class; carpets new; rent, to a private family, only $1,100. Apply to HOMER MORGAN.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET, IN TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

A FINE STORE, WITH BASEMENT, to let; 25 by 75. Terms very low. No. 16 4th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A WIDOW LADY FROM MASSACHUSETTS, with son and daughter, (adults,) would like to take charge of a furnished house where parties will be absent for the Summer; best of Massachusetts and New-York City references. Address D. D. D., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1870.

THE FIRM OF T. L. TAYLOR & COOPER is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York, under the name and firm of TAYLOR & COOPER, for the buying and selling of stocks, gold, bonds and other securities on commission, and a general brokerage and financial business, at No. 5 Broad-st., in the City of New-York. That the undersigned THOMAS L. TAYLOR and WILLIAM COOPER are the general partners, and the undersigned JOHN BAILEY is the special partner; that the said JOHN BAILEY has contributed $50,000 toward the common stock of said partnership, and that the said partnership is to commence on the 2d day of May, 1870, and is to terminate on the 30th day of April, 1873. THOMAS L. TAYLOR, WILLIAM COOPER, JOHN BAILEY.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

NOTICE.—DISSOLUTION OF LIMITED partnership.—The limited partnership formed on the 17th day of March, 1869, by and between WILLIAM B. WOOD as general partner, and MOSES WOOD, LYMAN NICHOLS and ALVAH CROCKER as special partners, was, by mutual consent of the surviving partners and the executors, &c., of MOSES WOOD, deceased—in his lifetime one of the special partners—dissolved by the death of the said MOSES WOOD, on the 8th day of May, in the year 1869.

WILLIAM B. WOOD, General Partner.
LYMAN NICHOLS, Special Partner.
ALVAH CROCKER, Special Partner.
LYMAN NICHOLS, Executor of Moses Wood, Special Partner, dec'd.

[United States Internal Revenue stamp, five cents, canceled.] ap26-law4wM*

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF SEVENTY-FIVE SPLENDID VILLA PLOTS, at Garrettson's Station, Staten Island, containing from one-third of an acre to two acres each; also a neat cottage, containing ten rooms, with all the necessary out-buildings, and about two acres of ground. E. A. LAWRENCE, BY LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, Will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 10, at 2 o'clock, on the ground, the above beautifully-located property, on very easy terms. Cars leave on arrival of 10 o'clock boat from Whitehall Dock. Its view of the ocean, Narrows and surrounding country is most extensive, and it offers attractions, to those wishing healthy, cheap and convenient homes in the country, rarely met with. It is situated within one mile of the beach, with elegant shore and island drives, bathing, &c.

The property can be reached at any hour of the day by taking the steamer at the foot of Whitehall-street. Seventy per cent of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

Any of the above property can be obtained at private sale previously to May 10 by application to LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, 11 Pine-st.; M. TOMPKINS, No. 23 William-st., or J. F. ELLERY, No. 596 Grand-st.

J. JOHNSON, Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER. WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, AT 12½ O'CLOCK, AT WASHINGTON (BLACKWELL'S) HALL, FULTON-ST., ASTORIA. HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE OF 350 ASTORIA (LONG ISLAND CITY) LOTS, By order of A. W. WINANS and A. & H. A. JACKSON.

Splendidly situated, with commanding views, on Broadway, Grand-st., Jamaica, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th avenues, adjoining Schneider's Schuetzen Park, between sections 1 and 2 of the German Cabinet-makers' Association, equidistant from and between Hunter's Point and 92d-st. Ferries; ready access by cars, Harlem boats and ferry. The future value of the property to be sold cannot be estimated. It must, considering its admirable location, directly opposite 85th-st. and Central Park, its easy access, its proximity to the City being nearer than Harlem, half the distance to Newark, the Hell Gate improvements, the consolidation of the principal villages of Queens County (Astoria the Court end) into Long Island City, greatly advance. Seventy-five per cent. may remain on mortgage. Remember that the sale takes place at 12½, at Blackwell's Hall. Take Harlem boat from Peck-slip at 11¼.

Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer—Office and Sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

RECTIFYING DISTILLERY AND APPURTENANCES, WITH LEASE OF PROPERTY AT PUBLIC AUCTION. JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell at auction, WEDNESDAY, 11th May, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, the entire rectifying distillery situated at Nos. 625 and 627 3d-av., between 42d and 44th sts., with all the machinery and appurtenances necessary for conducting the business complete. Also, the buildings and unexpired term of its twenty-one years' lease. The whole to be positively sold to the highest bidder, without reserve. JOHN SESSIONS, Attorney.

GEORGE W. SMITH, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THE PREMISES on THURSDAY, May 12, at 2 o'clock, a fine country-seat, and two and one-fourth acres of land situated on the corner of Greenwich-av. and Elm-st., in the town of Greenwich, Conn.; the land all fronts on the streets; carriages and out-houses in good order; dwelling-house contains twelve rooms, kitchen and wash-room, heater and burglar alarms, fruit-trees of all kinds on the premises; sale positive; the 11¼ train New-York and New-Haven Railroad from 27th-st. will arrive in time for sale; premises five minutes' walk from depot. For further particulars apply to H. M. BAILEY, No. 336 Broome-st., New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN P. NEWKIRK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John P. Newkirk, of Bridgeport, Conn., heretofore carrying on business in the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of May, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 27 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 7th day of May, 1870. my9-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN JAMES STAFF and JOHN JAMES STAFF, Jr., bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given, that a petition has been filed in said Court by John James Staff and John James Staff, Jr., of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of May, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 27 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 7th day of May, 1870. my9-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM J. LYON and SYLVANUS LYON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that by an indenture bearing date the 13th day of April, A. D. 1870, William J. Lyon and Sylvanus Lyon, lately doing business as co-partners under the firm name of Lyon Brothers, in the City of New-York, have conveyed and assigned all their estate and effects whatsoever to Richard E. Hatch, as trustee, upon trust, for the benefit of all the creditors of said William J. Lyon and Sylvanus Lyon, and that said conveyance was duly executed according to the provisions of the forty-third section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated this 23d day of April, A. D. 1870. RICHARD E. HATCH, Trustee. ap25-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of The BEAVER BROOK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York ss.—At the City of New-York, the 23d day of April, A. D. 1870.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of The Beaver Brook Manufacturing Company of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, which has been adjudged bankrupt, upon its own petition, by the District Court of said district. RICHARD WARREN, Assignee. ap25law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN Y. SAVAGE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 20th day of April, 1870.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of John Y. Savage, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 23d day of March, A. D. 1870, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee in Bankruptcy, No. 137 Broadway, City of New-York. my9-law3wM*

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

F. W. PATCHMANN & BROTHER have removed from No. 425 Canal-st. to the spacious store No. 363 Canal-st., near Wooster-st., where they offer to their numerous friends and the public a very large assortment of gold and silver watches, fine gold and hair jewelry, solid silver and silver-plated ware, spectacles, eye-glasses, &c., &c., at prices to correspond with the present rate of gold. Established 1838. Every article warranted as represented.

SAVINGS BANKS.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st. Money deposited NOW will draw interest from June 1, at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums exceeding $5. Interest paid or credited in July and January of each year. Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK. No. 1,146 Broadway, Between 26th and 27th sts. INTEREST SIX PER CENT. MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JUNE 1. FRED'K OLMSTEAD, President. CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK. Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000. ASSETS, $7,366,680 76. N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents. JOHN McLEAN, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

PENINSULAR RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BATTLE CREEK, Mich., April 8, 1870. THE COUPONS OF THE SEVEN PER cent. first mortgage sinking fund gold bonds of the Peninsular Railway Company, of Michigan, due May 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date in gold coin, free of United States tax, to German holders, at the office of I. N. TRIER & CO., Frankfort-on-the-Main; to English holders at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 58 Old Broad-st., London, and to American holders at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 71 Broadway, New-York. C. WAKELEE, Treasurer.

OFFICE NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN AND WILLIMANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY, MIDDLETOWN, CONN. THE COUPON AND REGISTERED Interest due May 1, 1870, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company will be paid, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. Hatch & Foote, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York. O. VINCENT COFFIN, Treasurer.

PORT HURON AND LAKE MICHIGAN RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, PORT HURON, Mich., April 5, 1870. THE COUPONS OF THE SEVEN PER cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the Port Huron and Lake Michigan Railroad Company, due May 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date, in gold coin, free of Government tax, on presentation at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 71 Broadway, New-York. W. L. BANCROFT, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870. A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of taxes, has been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. Transfer-books closed until that date. JOHN R. KEARNY, Cashier.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, April 30, 1870. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., (free of all taxes,) payable to the stockholders on and after May 10. WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

CAUTION!

The public are cautioned against negotiating

$62,000 KANSAS PACIFIC 1ST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS,

Nos. 677;
2,310 to 2,350 inclusive;
6,001 to 6,020 inclusive;

The same having been obtained by fraud.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE. NEW-YORK, April 12, 1870.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS, 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale The First Mortgage Eight per Cent. GOLD BONDS OF THE St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Commercial Agents, No 54 Pine-st. TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

1st Mortgage 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, Indorsed by the State of Alabama, FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS BY HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.

A SAFE INVESTMENT.

First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad Company.

These bonds are part of the first and only issue of the Company for $1,000,000, covering its entire property, and are at the rate of $12,700 per mile. Of the whole amount $600,000 have been already placed, leaving but $400,000 to be sold. They are 7 per cent. coupon bonds due in 1887, interest payable 1st January and July in New-York. The Road is in operation. It is 73 miles long, extending from La Porte on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern to Peru, where it connects with the Toledo, Wabash and Western and the Peru and Indianapolis Roads. It runs through one of the finest sections of Indiana, and makes a connecting link in the best through line from Chicago to Indianapolis, and thence to Cincinnati and Louisville.

We confidently offer these bonds as a desirable security to investors, AS THE NET EARNINGS OF THE ROAD FROM THE OPENING HAVE BEEN IN EXCESS OF THE INTEREST ON ITS BONDED DEBT, AND ARE CONSTANTLY INCREASING. Besides it is designed to extend the Road to Lake Michigan at New Buffalo or Michigan City the coming season, which will also greatly increase its earnings. J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place. CALDWELL & CO., No. 27 Wall-st.

EWELL, WOOD & CO. Bankers and Brokers, NOS. 14 AND 16 WALL-ST., N. Y. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold strictly on commission. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

ARCTIC INSURANCE COMPANY HAVE REMOVED TO NO. 112 BROADWAY.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST., Issue letters of credit for TRAVELERS, Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through DREXEL, HARJES & CO., NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., BANKERS, No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., New-York, Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America. Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., BANKERS, NO. 70 BROADWAY, NO. 33 RUE DU DIX DECEMBRE, PARIS, Issue letters of credit for travelers in Europe, draw bills of exchange on the City Bank of London and on Paris, and the principal cities of Germany and Italy.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST. Stocks, bonds, gold and Government securities bought and sold on commission. W. B. LEONARD, W. C. SHELDON, W. H. FOSTER.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

REMOVED. LEVY & BORG, Dealers in Southern Securities, Removed from No. 41 Pine-st., to No. 20 Broad-st. We now offer to investors some first-class Southern Securities.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, Issue letters of credit for travelers available all parts of the world, through the MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD, and their correspondents. Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 14 Devonshire-st., Boston, Mass., THURSDAY, May 19, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of choosing directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting. WM. A. HAYES, Secretary. BOSTON, Mass., May 5, 1870.

COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 157 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 27, 1870. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR forty Directors of this Company for the ensuing year and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 9th day of May next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. M. V. B. FOWLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 470 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 30, 1870. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office, on MONDAY, the 16th day of May. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock, P. M. THOMAS F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, corner of Fulton and Front sts., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 6th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, for fifteen directors of said Company for the then ensuing year. HENRY C. MURPHY, President. JOHN P. ATKINSON, Secretary. Dated May 2, 1870.

BOSTON CITY CURRENCY SIX PER CENT. COUPON BONDS—Ten years to run. For sale by BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

AN EXPERIENCED AND RESPONSIBLE member of the New-York Stock Exchange is desirous of associating himself with an established house in the Street, to transact its business at the Board, for a stated salary; or would be willing to organize a new firm; references exchanged. Address BROKER, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The bonds are in denominations of $1,000 each, secured by a first mortgage on 205 miles of road, from Indianapolis, the largest city and most important railroad center in the State of Indiana, to the City of Pekin, in Illinois.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY MILES of the line are now IN FULL OPERATION, equipped with new first-class rolling stock, and already EARNING MUCH MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THE WHOLE ISSUE OF BONDS. The balance, thirty-five miles, is being rapidly constructed, is nearly all graded, and UNDER CONTRACT TO BE FINISHED IN JUNE NEXT.

There are thirty-six depots on the line, LOCATED IN CITIES AND TOWNS THAT CONTAIN, IN THE AGGREGATE, A POPULATION OF ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY THOUSAND, averaging over 920 to each square mile, within a radius of half a mile of the track; and WITHIN TWENTY MILES OF THE TRACK THERE IS A POPULATION OF ABOUT SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND.

It passes through the counties of Marion, Hendricks, Montgomery, Fountain, Warren and Vermillion, in the State of Indiana, and Vermillion, Champaign, De Witt, Piatt, McLean and Tazewell Counties, in Illinois, on the line of the old emigrant State road, which was laid out in the best portion of those States before the time of railroads, was then the main line of Western travel, and consequently became more thickly settled than other sections of the West, as the numerous cities, large villages, and products of these counties demonstrate.

Besides the large agricultural productions of this section the manufacturing interest is very extensive in the large towns, and is rapidly increasing.

The coal-mines at Danville on this line are extensively and profitably worked, and FURNISH BUSINESS FOR OVER THREE HUNDRED COAL CARS on this line at present, and MORE THAN TWICE THAT NUMBER WILL BE REQUIRED to carry coal on completion of the remaining link.

From the present earnings on 170 miles it is safe to assume that the LOCAL BUSINESS ALONE WILL BE AMPLE NOT ONLY TO PAY THE BONDED DEBT, BUT LARGE DIVIDENDS ON THE STOCK.

In addition to the population and wealth of the country, and all that is necessary to support a first-class road and make it a profitable investment through local traffic, it forms a grand central trunk line FOR THROUGH BUSINESS, NOT SURPASSED BY ANY ROAD OF EQUAL LENGTH IN THE WEST.

At Indianapolis it connects by main lines with the cities of Columbus, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Cincinnati—and with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Chesapeake and Ohio, and other important railroad lines. At Pekin, the western terminus, connections are made with Peoria, Quincy, Keokuk, Burlington and Omaha. At Bloomington with the Illinois Central Road, which runs north-west 600 miles to Fort Dodge, Iowa. A very large business will be done with this line. At Danville it connects by rail with Toledo on Lake Erie. A map will show all these to be very important connections in making through lines over this route.

THE LOAN IS PLACED BEYOND ANY CONTINGENCY BY THE PRESENT EARNINGS FROM LOCAL TRAFFIC ON ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY MILES, which must necessarily be doubled when the trains run through.

THE BONDS ARE CONVERTIBLE at the option of the holder into stock at par at any time, which adds greatly to their value. They may be registered at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, if desired.

Coupons payable April and October, free of tax.

Total issue $5,000,000—$2,000,000 of which are placed in trust with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to redeem and cancel $2,000,000 bonds issued to the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad, now merged into this road, making the loan only $3,000,000, OVER HALF OF WHICH HAS BEEN SOLD IN EUROPE AND THIS MARKET. The balance we offer at 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. At this low price the Bonds, being so amply secured, will be quickly marketed.

We have been thoroughly posted in regard to the road from the start, have closely inspected it from time to time during construction, and being familiar with the wealth and resources of the country, the responsibility and integrity of the officers and directors of the Company, and the present earnings of the road, it is with pleasure that WE RECOMMEND THE BONDS AS ONE OF THE CHEAPEST AND SAFEST INVESTMENTS IN THE MARKET, sure of a high standard among the best railroad securities in the country.

All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. Bonds delivered to all points FREE OF EXPRESS CHARGES.

TURNER BROTHERS, BANKERS, NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN (FREE OF U. S. TAX) OF THE Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.'s FIRST MORTGAGE 50 YEAR CONVERTIBLE BONDS, A LIMITED QUANTITY FOR SALE AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

The greater part of the road is already completed, and shows large earnings, and the balance of the work is rapidly progressing.

We unhesitatingly recommend these Bonds as the safest and best investment in the market.

United States Five-twenties, at current prices only, return five per cent. interest, while these pay eight and one-quarter per cent. in gold; and we regard the security equally good. HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

FARNHAM, GILBERT & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

MACON AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Interest 7 per cent., payable January and July, in the City of New-York. Principal and interest guaranteed by the GEORGIA RAILROAD AND BANKING COMPANY. Total issue, $10,000 per mile.

This road is seventy-seven miles in length, and connects the two important cities of Augusta and Macon, making a much shorter line from the North to Macon, Montgomery and cities further South and South-west than now exists.

Aside from its own intrinsic value, this security is made exceptionally desirable by the guarantee of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, which is one of the soundest corporations in the country. For sale by M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 7, 1870. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Columbus, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, June 1, 1870, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of fifteen directors to serve for the ensuing year, and such other business as may come before the meeting. The books for the transfer of the capital stock of the Company will be closed in Columbus, Ohio, and New-York City at 2 o'clock P. M., May 21, 1870, and remain closed until the morning of June 2, 1870. GORDON MOODIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 6, 1870. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bond holders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 2d day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed on the 27th day of April, 1870, at 2 P. M., and reopened on the 4th day of June next, at 10 A. M. A. L. PRITCHARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 7, 1870. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for the election of managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 10, 1870, at 12 o'clock M. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th day of May inclusive. By order of the Board of Managers. CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC R. R. CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, April 25, 1870. TO HOLDERS OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD BONDS.—This Company are prepared to exchange their First Mortgage Sinking Fund Seven per cent. Bonds, due in 1896, for the bonds of the Chicago and Rock Island Company, maturing July, 1870. The bonds offered in exchange are secured by a First Mortgage on the entire road and equipment, extending from Chicago to Council Bluffs, including the Washington Branch, being altogether 552 miles in extent. J. F. TRACY, President.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 2,991, FOR ONE hundred shares New-York Central and Hudson River Consolidated Stock, (blue tint,) in the name of Cammann & Co. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above, as transfer has been stopped and new certificate applied for. CAMMANN & CO., No. 8 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO. NO. 32 WALL-ST.

Interest Allowed on all Daily Balances of Currency or Gold.

Persons depositing with us can check at sight in the same manner as with National Banks.

Certificates of Deposit issued, payable on demand or at fixed date, bearing interest at current rate, and available in all parts of the United States.

Advances made to our Dealers, at all times, on approved collaterals, at market rates of interest.

We buy, sell, and exchange all issues of Government Bonds at current market prices, also Coin and Coupons, and execute orders for the purchase and sale of Gold and all first-class Securities, on commission.

Gold Banking Accounts may be opened with us upon the same conditions as Currency Accounts.

Railroad, State, City, and other Corporate Loans Negotiated.

Collections made everywhere in the United States, Canada, and Europe.

Dividends and Coupons collected.

H. H. BOODY. D. A. BOODY. H. P. BOODY.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO., Bankers AND Railway Agents, No 12 Wall-st., New-York.

Make Collections, pay Coupons and Dividends, Buy and Sell Governments, Railway Bonds, and other Securities on Commission.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE NEGOTIATION OF RAILWAY AND OTHER CORPORATE LOANS.

N. B.—Interest allowed on deposits.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK. FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS. FOR SALE BY VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS OF THE COUNTIES OF GRUNDY AND MERCER, STATE OF MISSOURI.

INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, IN NEW-YORK, AT THE NATIONAL BANK ON COMMERCE.

THE REMAINDER OF THESE BONDS—ABOUT FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS OF EACH COUNTY—HAS JUST BEEN ISSUED, AND WILL BE SOLD AT 76 AND ACCRUED INTEREST, SAME PRICE AT WHICH WE READILY SOLD PREVIOUS ISSUES—SOME THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

WE BELIEVE THEM TO BE THE CHEAPEST INTEREST-PAYING SECURITY ON THE MARKET. ENTIRE INDEBTEDNESS OF EACH COUNTY, TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

FURTHER PARTICULARS FURNISHED BY APPLICATION AT OUR OFFICE. GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, NO. 16 WALL-ST.

A NEW-YORK STATE GOLD SECURITY FOR SALE.

FIRST MORTGAGE TWENTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE MONTICELLO AND PORT JERVIS RAILWAY COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

Payable at the Union Trust Company, New-York.

COUPONS PAYABLE QUARTER-YEARLY, Viz.: Jan. 1, April 1, July 1, Oct. 1.

QUARTER-YEARLY COUPONS ARE A NEW AND CONVENIENT FORM OF INCOME.

JOHN B. MURRAY, 17 Nassau-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.

Messrs. L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., American Bankers, Paris, have transferred their offices from No. 8 Place de la Bourse to No. 33 Rue du dix Decembre, near the Grand Hotel.

Letters for travelers received and forwarded.

New-York Correspondents, Messrs. AUSTIN BALDWIN, & CO., Bankers, No. 70 Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870. THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY of New-Jersey offer to the holders of the First Mortgage Bonds, maturing Aug. 1 next, the New Mortgage Bonds, maturing 1890, bond for bond.

Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds, which mature in 1875, can exchange them for the New Mortgage Bonds of 1890, bond for bond, adjusting interest.

The amount of the First Mortgage Bonds is eight hundred and eighty-eight thousand ($888,000) dollars, due Aug. 1 next.

The Second Mortgage Bonds are in the aggregate six hundred thousand ($600,000) dollars, payable in 1875.

The New Mortgage Bonds maturing in 1890 will then be the first and only mortgage on the road.

The Capital Stock is fifteen millions ($15,000,000) dollars, and the gross earnings of the road for 1869 exceeded four millions ($4,000,000) dollars.

The Bonds can be exchanged at any time before June 1 next, upon application to SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer, No. 119 Liberty-st.

By order of the Finance Committee, JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, President.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY, NO. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Trustees of this Company, held May 4, 1870, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees:

JOHN E. GAVIT,
NEZIAH WRIGHT,
J. DORSEY BALD,
A. G. GOODALL,
TRACY R. EDSON,
C. L. VANZANDT,
W. M. SMILLIE,
GEO. H. STAYNER,
THEO. H. FREELAND.

At a subsequent meeting of the Trustees, JOHN E. GAVIT, Esq., was elected President, and Messrs. C. L. VANZANDT and A. G. GOODALL were elected Vice-Presidents; Mr. THEO. H. FREELAND was appointed Secretary, and Mr. NEZIAH WRIGHT, Treasurer. THEO. H. FREELAND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NOS. 142 AND 146 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 18, 1870. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRteen Directors of the Safe Deposit Company of New-York, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 142 and 146 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, the 9th day of May, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. FREDERICK FOSTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BLEES SEWING-MACHINE CO., NEW-YORK, May 5, 1870. THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Blees Sewing-machine Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company in this City on WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., at 12 o'clock M. IRVING M. AVERY, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, on real estate; no bonus required; second mortgages bought. CHARLES EMMONS, Home Life Insurance Building, No. 254 Broadway.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CAST-OFF clothing to dispose of can get a fair price by calling on or addressing JAMES KILPATRICK, No. 466 Pearl-st., near Chatham-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. M. C., WASHINGTON, April 22, 1870.

Sealed proposals, for each class separately, will be received at this office, until 2 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, the 3d day of June next, for furnishing to the United States Marine Corps, from the 1st of July, 1870, to the 30th of June, 1871, the following supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Philadelphia, Penn., free of expense to the United States, in such quantities as may from time to time be required:

CLASS NO. 1.

11,500 Yards of sky-blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, and to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed.)
4,600 Yards of dark-blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed.)
2,000 Yards dark-blue twilled Cloth, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed.)
200 Yards scarlet Cloth, all wool, (cochineal dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 16 ounces per yard.

CLASS NO. 2.

4,000 Yards 6-4 dark-blue Flannel, for oversacks, all wool, (indigo wool dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 12 ounces per yard.
13,000 Yards 3-4 dark-blue Flannel, for shirts, all wool, (indigo wool dyed,) 27 inches wide, to weigh 6 ounces per yard.
1,000 Gray Blankets, all wool, to weigh 4 pounds each, to be 7 feet long and 5 feet wide, and free from grease.
5,000 Pairs woolen Socks, three sizes, properly made, of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh 3 pounds per dozen pair, free from grease.

CLASS NO. 3.

3,000 Yards white Linen, for pants, 30 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
6,000 Yards white Linen, for shirts, 30 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard.
14,000 Yards Canton Flannel, for drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 8 ounces per yard.
4,000 Yards cotton Ticking, for bedsacks, 36 inches wide.

CLASS NO. 4.

800 Uniform Caps, complete, except pompons.
800 Pompons, red worsted, ball shape, and 5 inches in circumference.
2,600 Fatigue Caps, with covers, to be made of blue cloth, (indigo wool dyed,) with ornaments.
1,000 Stocks.

CLASS NO. 5.

300 Gross Coat Buttons, (eagle.)
200 Gross Jacket Buttons, (eagle.)
100 Gross Vest Buttons, (eagle.)
800 Sets Epaulette Bullion, for privates.
5,000 Yards yellow Binding.
2,500 Yards red Cord.
25 Swords, for musicians.
100 Batter Drum-heads.
100 Snare Drum-heads.
100 Drum Cords.
50 Sets Drum Snares.
20 Boxwood "B" Fifes.
50 Pairs Drumsticks.

CLASS NO. 6.

6,000 Pairs Army Bootees, (infantry pattern.)

CLASS NO. 7.

700 Bayonet Scabbards, with Frogs attached.
500 Percussion Cap Pouches.
1,000 Knapsacks.
25 Sword Frogs.

CLASS NO. 8.

For making and trimming the following articles, viz:

Watch Coats.
Uniform Coats for sergeants, corporals, musicians and privates.
Fatigue Coats for sergeants, corporals, musicians and privates.
Woolen Pants for sergeants, corporals, musicians and privates.
Linen Pants for sergeants, corporals, musicians and privates.
Flannel Shirts.
Linen Shirts.
Drawers.
Flannel Sacks.
Red and Blue Jackets for boys.
Bed Sacks.

The above-mentioned articles must conform in all respects to the sealed standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermaster's Office, Marine Corps, No. 226 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, and at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Boston, Mass., where they can be examined; and whenever the articles named above, or any portion of them, shall be considered as not fully conforming to samples they will be rejected, and the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind at once, or the Quartermaster will fill the deficiency at the expense of the contractor.

Payments will be made upon the accepted delivery of the whole quantity which may from time to time be ordered, withholding ten per cent. from the payment of account rendered under first order until the second order is filled, and ten per cent. from account rendered under second order until third order is filled, and so on until contract is completed.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of ——, for supplies as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the Post-office named, execute contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted. A. B., Guarantor. C. D., Guarantor.

Witness, E. F.

I hereby certify that the above-named —— are known to me as men of property, and are able to make good their guarantee. G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District-Attorney, or Collector.

No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

The bidder's place of business or manufacturing establishment must be especially stated in the proposal.

Proposals to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Supplies for the Marine Corps," and addressed to Major WILLIAM B. SLACK, Quartermaster U. S. M. C.

PROPOSALS FOR WROUGHT AND CAST-IRON WORK FOR THE POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, NEW-YORK CITY.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, NEW-YORK CITY, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, May 5, 1870.

WROUGHT AND CAST-IRON WORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 o'clock M., 26th of May, 1870, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the cast and wrought-iron work exhibited in plans and schedules now in this office, consisting of cast-iron columns, bed-plates, &c., and wrought-iron beams, girders, &c.

All of the castings must be sound, smooth, and straight, cast true, and free from flaws or defects of any kind, and of the best quality of pig-metal, and of the number and weights shown by the schedules and drawings. Castings must not weigh less than the schedule weight, and no surplus weight will be paid for, nor will any castings of less section, or varying in any respect from the requirements of the drawings, be accepted.

All bearings of columns, bases, plates, &c., must be planed or turned perfectly true, all bolt-holes drilled, and the entire work cleaned off and finished in a first-class manner.

The beams and girders must be of the manufacture of the Wadsworth, Phœnix or Pittsburg Union Iron Works, or of other American manufacture equal thereto, and must be of the sizes and weights called for in the schedules, and be the best wrought-iron they will be straight and sound, in all respects of first quality.

All beams set on brick-work must rest on cast-iron bed-plates of the dimensions and numbers required by the specifications and schedules.

All necessary bolts, wedges, ties, angle-irons, anchors, sheet-lead or other materials necessary to put the work together in the best manner and anchor it to the stone or brick walls will be furnished by the contractor, who will put the entire work together and in place, to the complete satisfaction of the Superintendent, and as required by him.

The girders will be put together with bolts and steel wedges, as shown by drawings, and they, together with all beams and castings, will be tested by the Superintendent, and if found defective in any particular, will be rejected.

The contractors will be permitted the use of the derricks and engines, in putting the work in place, without charge, but will be required to pay the time of the men employed in working them, who will be furnished by the Department when required; scaffolding to be furnished by the contractors.

Proposals will be made by the piece for the various castings and beams, which will include the wedges, bolts, angle-irons, clamps, ties, anchors, or other metal work necessary to fit and put the work in place, whether mentioned in drawings or schedules or not.

The work must be furnished, delivered, fitted, and put in place complete, within three months after date of written notice to commence the work.

The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate.

The schedules will be used in identifying the material and making the payments, which will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent., until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of fifty thousand ($50,000,) dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the District-Attorney of the district where he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered, neither will any proposals be received from any parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast or wrought-iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the castings or rolled beams.

Proposals will be indorsed "Bids for Iron Work," and addressed to CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS. MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING. FISHER & BIRD, NOS. 97 TO 103 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PLACE to buy marble and marbleized mantels, wainscoting and tiling, at J. HEANY'S Marble Works, No. 148 East 41st-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—Opening of new show-rooms, with finest assortment of mantels in this City. Prices to suit times. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, headstones, monuments of superior workmanship; cheapest in the City.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 26,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Java, Wednesday, May 11 | Cuba, Wednesday, May 25
Calabria, Saturday, May 14 | Samaria, Thurs., May 26
Scotia, Wednesday, May 18 | Russia, Saturday, May 28
Tarifa, Thursday, May 19 | Russia, Wednes., June 1
Marathon, Sat'day, May 21 | Algeria, Thursday, June 2

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin..$120, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris.....$140, gold.
Return tickets.....$220, gold.

By the Thursday and Saturday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage.....$30, currency.
Return tickets.....$140, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE

Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:

AUSTRALIA.....May 14 | BRITANNIA....May 28
DORIAN.....May 21 | EUROPA.....May 29
COLUMBIA.....May 21 | CALEDONIA....June 4

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $75 and $85.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130.
Steerage, to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $32.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE, SATURDAY, May 14
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAU, SATURDAY, May 28
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT, SATURDAY, June 11
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAITRE, SATURDAY, June 25

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $80.
TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $85.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full power iron screw steam ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH....May 11, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHEREAT...May 18, at 4 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....May 25, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.....June 1, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. WILLIAMS.....June 8, at 1 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.....June 15, at 4 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, May 14, 1 P. M.
CITY OF CORK, via Halifax.....Tuesday, May 17, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, May 21, 10 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, May 28, 1 P. M.

and every succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.	PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$80 and $100	Steerage.....$25
To London.....385 and 105	To London.....40
To Paris.....$ 5 and 115	To Paris.....42

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.	STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Liverpool.....$80	Liverpool.....$30
Halifax.....20	Halifax.....15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

PENNSYLVANIA, THOMPSON, Saturday, May 14, at 2 P. M.
HOLLAND, THOMAS, Wednesday, May 11, at 12 M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $80 and $70; Steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class.....$325 | Steerage.....$160.
according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

MAY 5.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. ——.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco June 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, May 20.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, May 26, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland exchange, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, May 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, June 22.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WISE, July 22.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAM, May 12.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, May 19.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, May 26.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M. The new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMANN, Friday, May 13.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKIN, Thursday, June 2.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & BONS. No. 23 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, May 19, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, May 10, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, May 12, from Pier No. 39 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, May 14, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, May 14, from Pier No. 14 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 99 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
(Change of pier to No. 5 North River.)
OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.

The well-known, first-class side-wheel steam-ship DE SOTO, THOS. H. MORTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 5 North River, on SATURDAY, May 14, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Memphis and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in procuring the best accommodation; in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE

THE NEW-YORK, FLORIDA AND GULF STEAM-SHIP LINE WILL DESPATCH, THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP MERCEDITA, Captain STARKEY,

On SATURDAY, May 14, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

Passage to Fernandina, $30.

For Freight or Passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 205 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

FROM NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD DEPOT, Foot of Cortlandt-st.

CHANGE OF HOURS, MAY 9, 1870.

For West Philadelphia, *2:00, 9:20 and 11 A. M.; 12:30, *3 and *9 P. M. 13 minutes.
For Philadelphia via Camden, 7 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. THROUGH TRAINS.
8:40 A. M., Express for Baltimore and Washington, for the West via Baltimore, and for the South via Baltimore and via Washington, with drawing-room cars attached.
9:30 A. M., Express for Pittsburg and the West, with silver palace cars, through to Cincinnati and to Chicago.
12:30 noon, Express for Baltimore and Washington, and for the West via Baltimore, with drawing-room car attached.
5 P. M., daily, Saturdays excepted, Express for Pittsburg and the West, with silver palace cars, through to Cincinnati and Chicago.
*5 P. M., Daily Express for Pittsburg and the West, with silver palace-cars for Cincinnati and Chicago and sleeping-cars for Lake Shore on Saturdays only.
*9:30 P. M., Daily Express for Baltimore and Washington and the South-west and South, via Washington, with reclining chair-car and sleeping-car attached.

FOR NEWARK, (Market-st. Station.)
6, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 and 11:40 A. M.; 12 M.; 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:30, 6:40, 8, 8:10, 9:30, 11 and 11:30 P. M., 12 night.

FOR ELIZABETH.
6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:40 A. M.; 12 noon; 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:30, 6:40, 8, 9:30 and 11:30 P. M., 12 night.
Tickets for sale at N. J. R. R. Ticket-offices, foot of Cortlandt-st., and in Depot, Jersey City; at Pier No. 1, North River, and Dodds' Express Office, No. 944 Broadway.
F. W. JENKINS, Gen. Pass. Agt. *Daily. F. W. JACKSON, Gen. Supt.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

TRAINS LEAVE 30TH-ST. AS FOLLOWS:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express; drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room-car express for Chicago.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express; drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express; drawing-room cars attached.
7:00 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. R. R., also L. S. and M. S. R. R. (daily.)
11:00 P. M., Night express; sleeping cars attached.
2:00 P. M., Hudson train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
8:30 and 7:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 8:05, 10 and 11:50 A. M., 1:20, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)
WM. H. VANDERBILT,
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870. Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOTS foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 9 A. M., 12 M., 2:30 P. M. and 7 P. M. daily.
Leave 23d-st. at 9:40 A. M., 2:30 A. M. and 6:15 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Rochesterville with magnificent palace drawing-room running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 5 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:30 P. M.
For Newburg and Way, at *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)
For Middletown and Way, at 2:30 P. M. (23d-st., 2:15 P. M.); and, Sundays only, 3:30 A. M. (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.)
For Greycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 A. M.)
For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)
For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11 P. M.)
For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, as 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M., 12 M., *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 7:45 and 11:45 A. M.; 12:15, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 7:45 A. M., 12 M.; 12:15, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 7:45 A. M.; 12:15, 3:45, 5:15, 6:45 and 11:45 P. M.; and Saturdays only, 1:15 midnight. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9 A. M.; 1, 12:30, 4:15, 5 and *6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, 1:15 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 206 Chambers-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.
L. D. BUCKLEY, W. M. R. BARR,
General Superintend't. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
MAY 2, 1870.

* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont only.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Babylon; 4:45 P. M., accommodation for Hempstead, Returning through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES.
From Pier No. 32, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL,
Commander A. G. SIMMONS,
and
PROVIDENCE,
Commander B. M. SIMMONS,

having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.
THE ST. JOHN, DREW, and DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination; also, at Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn.

STEAMER D. S. MARTIN.

Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 3½ P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 3½ for passengers only.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, May 3. 9 A. M.	Monday, May 2.. 7½ A. M.
Thursday, 5th... 7 A. M.	Wednesday, 4th. 9 A. M.
Friday, 6th..... 7 A. M.	Thursday, 5th...11 A. M.
Saturday, 7th....11½ A. M.	Friday, 6th.....11 A. M.
Tuesday, 10th...10½ A. M.	Monday, 9th.... 9½ A. M.
Wednesday, 11th11½ A. M.	Tuesday, 10th... 2½ P. M.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The fastest elegant steamers on the Hudson leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at above places with morning express trains for the north, west and east. Fare, $1 50; through tickets issued and baggage checked. Sunday fare $2. Freight taken at low rates. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 9 o'clock.

FOR HUDSON, ATHENS AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The slipper steamboat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

YONKERS FERRY.—LEAVES WARREN-st., Pier No. 2, at 10 A. M. and 1½ P. M.; fare, 15 cents. Sundays, leaves at 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.; fare, 25 cents.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The Steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily, foot of Market-st. at 3:45, and 37th-st. at 3 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Broadway, corner 19th-st.

EXTENSIVE ADDITIONS HAVE BEEN MADE TO OUR STOCKS OF
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
At $1 25 per yard.
FIVE-FRAME ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS,
At $2 per yard and upward.
FRENCH MOQUETTES AND AXMINSTERS,
$3 50 to $5 per yard.
ENGLISH ROYAL WILTONS,
From $3 to $3 75 per yard.
IMPERIAL THREE-PLIES, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN INGRAINS, VENETIANS
FOR HALLS, STAIRS, &c., &c.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS,
FRESH CANTON MATTINGS, IN FANCY
RED CHECKED AND WHITE, AT
VERY LOW PRICES.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
FRENCH DROP CURTAINS AND LACE BEDSPREADS,
TAPESTRY AND EMBROIDERED TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
WINDOW HOLLANDS, SHADES, CORNICES, BRACKETS, &c., &c.

N. B.—Cabinet-makers' and upholsterers' attention is called to the above stock, offering great inducements. Hotels, steamers and private residences fitted up at short notice.

BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer MONDAY, May 9,
400 PIECES GROS ODIER CHINTZ PRINTS,
At 25 cents per yard, worth 40 cents.
200 PIECES STRIPED POPLINS,
At 25 cents per yard, worth 40 cents.
SILK AND WOOL EPINGLINES,
At 75 cents, worth $1 25.
300 PIECES WHITE PIQUES,
25 cents per yard, worth 40 cents.
Together with a large assortment of every description of
DRESS GOODS,
Equally cheap.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

THOMAS TWEED & CO.,
No. 763 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH STS.,

Respectfully request the attention of purchasers to their extensive assortment of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, which they offer at very great inducements.

SILKS.

BLACK GROS GRAINS at $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, and upward, to the finest grades, imported at prices much below the market value.

Also, a splendid assortment of FANCY SILKS, from $1 25 upward, including BLACK AND WHITE and COLORED STRIPES and CHECKS. JAPANESE SILKS in all the latest styles, from 87½c. and upward.

DRESS GOODS

In all the latest novelties, including SILK PONGEES, SATIN-FACED SERGE, FRENCH POPLINS, ARMURE POPLINS, from 25c. upward.

BROCHE and STRIPED GRENADINES, a very great variety, from 20c. upward.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.

A splendid assortment of the newest and most desirable fabrics.

BLACK CANVAS GRENADINES,

From 45c. upward. TAMISE and HENRIETTA CLOTHS, ENGLISH and FRENCH BOMBAZINES, and BLACK MOHAIRS, which we offer at very low prices.

SEAMLESS KID GLOVES in all the newest shades.

PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS in great variety.

THOMAS TWEED & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
GRAND-ST., NEW YORK.

BONNET ROOM

STRAW BONNETS,

HIGH-CROWNED,
JOCKEYS,
TURBANS,
AND SHADE HATS,
Everything new and desirable.

UPSTAIRS.

The largest stock and, without doubt, the cheapest in this City to select from.

New STRAW GOODS delivered twice every day.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON.

BONNET and SASH RIBBONS, prices down. FULL LINE OF PIECE SATINS at $1 25 and $1 50 per yard, all the new shades.

TEN THOUSAND PONGEE AND SILK PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS at 50 cents, at 75 cents, at $1, and up.

INFANTS' CLOAKS and SUITS, EMBROIDERIES, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS, REAL LACES, PARASOL COVERS—Bargains.

Also, DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS, SILK FRINGES, YANKEE NOTIONS, PERFUMERY, JEWELRY, COMBS, BRUSHES, SOAPS, &c., &c., all cheap.

SPECIALTY—COLORED SILK FANS, 50c. on the dollar.

EXAMINE OUR STOCK OF
IMPORTED FRENCH FLOWERS.
NOTHING LIKE THEM ANYWHERE.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand; 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
KID GLOVES.

THE BEST DOLLAR KID GLOVE AND THE MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF COLORS IN THIS CITY.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
WE HAVE GOOD GLOVES AT 40c., AT 50c., AT 75c. THE PAIR.
CHEAP HOSIERY THIS WEEK.
ROMAN NECK-TIES AND SCARFS.

EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st.; 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT W. K. PEYTON'S,
BARGAINS THIS WEEK
IN
LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, New Styles.
ENGLISH and FRENCH MARSEILLES QUILTS.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS, WINDOW HOLLANDS.
TABLE DAMASKS, NAPKINS,
TOWELS, TOWELINGS, CRASHES,
TICKS, Bleached and Unbleached SHEETINGS.

The attention of Hotels, Restaurants, Boarding-houses and housekeepers about refurnishing, is specially invited to our stock. Our prices will be found very much lower than other stores.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

AT W. K. PEYTON'S,
NO. 272 AND 274 BOWERY.

Ladies will find the most complete stock of new and desirable

PLAIN AND FANCY
DRESS GOODS
to be found in the city, at all prices from 25c. to $1 per yard.
BLACK SILKS. BLACK SILKS,
in all widths or qualities,
for ladies walking suits,
from $1 25 to $3 50 per yard,
a reduction of from 40c. to 60c. per yard.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

AT W. K. PEYTON'S,
NO. 272 AND 274 BOWERY,

Ladies can inspect the largest and most select stock of
READY-MADE DRESSES
and
WALKING COSTUMES
to be found in New-York, and as prices much less than Broadway houses.

JUST OPENED.
VALENCIENNES AND POINT LACES.
A fine assortment, at exceedingly low prices.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

ESTABLISHED 1819.
NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
STATEN ISLAND.
Nos. 6 Doane-st. and 763 Broadway, New-York.
Nos. 134 and 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.
No. 40 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.

NOTE.—These are our only offices.

This old and well-known establishment, now in the second half century of its existence, are prepared, as usual, to execute all orders for dyeing and cleansing ladies' and gentlemen's garments and piece goods, in the best and most improved manner.

JUST OPENED,
LLAMA LACE SACKS, JACKETS AND POINTS.
Entirely NEW, and exceedingly low prices.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS

Will find it to their interest to examine our stock.

WE SELL CHEAP AND CUT LENGTHS AT PIECE PRICES.

JOBBING ROOMS UPSTAIRS.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

JUST OPENED.
GUIPURE BANDS AND INSERTIONS.
Beautiful styles at exceedingly low prices.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

THE DOWN-TOWN RETAIL DRY-GOODS STORE,
Will continue for one year longer, at
NO. 12 VESEY-ST.,
to give bargains in all descriptions of Dry-goods.

JUST OPENED.
KID GLOVES, one and two buttons; Lisle Thread and Silk Gloves. The best selection in the City, at very moderate prices.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.—Preparatory to going to Europe, next month, for the Fall supply, I will offer the choice goods on hand at low prices. J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

JUST OPENED.
BLACK THREAD AND GUIPURE LACES.
A large variety at exceedingly low prices.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ARMORY OF THE 22D REGIMENT.

WOOD BROTHERS

have removed their entire stock of fine

PLEASURE CARRIAGES,

embracing every variety for City, Park and Road Driving, to the Armory of the Twenty-second Regiment,

14th-St., between 6th and 7th Avs.

Attention is called to the fact that these Carriages are fresh stock, exclusively of their own manufacture, of the newest designs, and most perfect finish, made for the present season to stock their new ware-rooms, No. 740 Broadway, but, owing to the late accident that necessitates the rebuilding of their warehouse, have been removed to the above Armory, on 14th-st., and are to be

SOLD AT COST OF PRODUCTION.

Elegant Close Coaches - -	$1,000
Landaus - -	$1,500 to 1,650
Clarences - -	1,400 to 1,650
Wagons - -	350 to 400

THESE CARRIAGES HAVE NO SUPERIOR IN ELEGANCE, DURABILITY OR FINISH.

Prices fixed, and every Carriage offered for sale is equal in quality to those built to order.
GUARANTEES MADE GOOD IN EVERY CITY OF THE UNION.

THEY ALSO OFFER
PONY CARRIAGES, New Designs, for - - - - - - $150
PONY CARRIAGES, With Durable Seat for Servants - - 200

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE made to order by the Messrs. Hutchings. ELEGANT CABINET PIANO-FORTE, BY CHICKERING & SONS. CLOCKS, BRONZES AND MANTEL ORNAMENTS

Imported to order by Messrs. BAIL, BLACK & CO.
RICH PROPERTY, CUT GLASS, CHINA, &c., the property of a family going abroad.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction, TUESDAY, May 10, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the private residence No. 10 East 38th-st., near 5th-av., the entire elegant furniture, &c., of said residence, viz.: Superb ebony and gilt drawing room suite, covered in blue satin, magnificent cabinet, tables, easy-chairs, pedestals, &c., of ebony inlaid with marqueterie, superb ebony and gilt cabinet piano-forte, 7-octave, inlaid with marqueterie and rich porcelain medallion, made to order by Messrs. Chickering & Sons, elegant blue satin, crimson satin, and lace curtains, rich clocks, bronze, and mantel ornaments, walnut and gilt extension table, superb marble-top buffet, inlaid with marqueterie and rich porcelain medallion, made to order by Messrs. Chickering & Sons, elegant blue satin, crimson satin, and lace curtains, rich clocks, bronze, and mantel ornaments, walnut and gilt extension table, superb marble-top buffet, rich carved walnut and oak, inlaid with ebony, marqueterie, tulip-wood and French walnut, best mattresses, bolsters, pillows, blankets, silk rep and lace curtains, elegant walnut and gilt hall stand, very fine cut glass, French china and silver-plated ware, the carpets of moquette, velvet and English Brussels; also, a Herring Salamander safe.

The sale will commence with the kitchen and laundry utensils.

The house will be open for inspection on Monday, the 9th inst., by permit only, which, with catalogue, may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 2 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, OIL-PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, CARPETS, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction on MONDAY, May 9, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the private residence

NO. 45 EAST 34TH-ST., NEAR PARK-AV.

The entire contents of said house, viz: Rich ebony and gilt parlor suite in satin damask, reception and easy chairs to match, elegant buhl cabinet, jardiere, card-tables and music-stand, rosewood piano-forte, made by Dubois & Seabury, rosewood sofas, chairs, marble-top center and fancy tables, walnut extension table, dining-chairs, rosewood, walnut and mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, Turkish sofas and chairs, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, fine assortment of French china, cut glass and silver-plated ware, Axminster, Wilton and Brussels carpets. Also several choice oil-paintings by Brown, F. J. Hays, C. Mosler, French, and others. Several very rare engravings. The sale will commence with the kitchen utensils. Catalogues at the auctioneers' office, No. 2 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSE-WOOD PIANO-FORTE, PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, RICH CARPETS, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, WEDNESDAY, May 11, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 5 West 21st-st., near 5th-av., all the furniture, &c., of said house, viz.:

Carved rose-wood parlor suites in green and gold satin, fine French-plate pier and mantel mirrors, rose-wood, seven-octave, piano-forte, made by Buttikofer, marble-top center and fancy tables, elegant Buhl and marqueterie cabinets and tables, secretaries, rich damask and lace curtains, mahogany extension-table, sofas

EVANGELIZING THE CONTINENT.

American Romanism—The Bible in Mexico—Sermons by Rev. Wm. Butler, D. D., and Rev. Mr. Reilly.

Rev. WILLIAM BUTLER, D. D., discoursed last evening, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Seventeenth-street, between First and Second avenues, on "American Romanism." The reverend gentleman remarked, that in the early days of the Christian Church, a singular prophecy was made that a fearful apostacy would develop itself in its bosom, and it would become of such mighty magnitude that, for a time being, it would almost exclusively usurp the position of Christ's religion. It appeared to him that no reader of sacred history could find its realization in the apostacy of the Church of Rome. For twelve hundred years its system of tyranny was exercised over the world, trying the patience of Heaven, and oppressing all true followers of Christ, but now they had begun to realize that God had pronounced the doom of that apostacy, and that the people of all nations who had known it longest and best, were rising gradually and surely with the resolve of ridding the earth of its hated presence. In their own time, Christianity the world over was paralyzed with astonishment at the arrogance and presumption of its head. The Pope, like all other monks who have spent so much of their time in the monastery, is ignorant of the social condition of mankind, who never knew a husband's love or a father's joy, occupies the temple of St. Peter, and demands that the world shall bow down at his feet as the master of Christianity and the Lord of all consciences. If that was not a realization of that apostacy, he did not know what was. He assumes the Divine attribute of the immutability of God, and demands from every Catholic not alone an acknowledgment of that attribute, but his subjugation to him in all matters of faith. In the Encyclical he found the following words, which speak for themselves, notwithstanding what interpretation Father HECKER or others may place upon them: "In order that God may accede more readily to our prayers and wishes, and to those of his faithful servants, let us employ in our confidence as our mediatrix with him the Virgin Mary, who has destroyed all heresies throughout the world." That must have been a slip of his infallible pen. Again, it was stated "she sits at the right hand of her Son, our Lord Jesus Christ, in golden vestments and other adornments, and there is nothing that her Sovereign Master will refuse her." Such superstition! Such idolatry! So it appeared the doctrine of Roman Catholicism was that this lady was in heaven, and that the King of all glory was subject to her will. The well-dressed lady occupied the same position conjointly with the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, and was entitled to the same respect and adoration. If the Virgin Mary were in heaven to-night she would blush at the idolatry practiced in her name. She was before the throne, rejoicing in the majesty and greatness of her Creator, and the homage paid her by Catholics was consistent with that singular desire for the perversion of truth which seemed to be the animating principle of her existence. But already the fate of heresies had overtaken her. Throughout the world the spirit of Christianity and liberalism was developing itself through the instrumentality of the Evangelical missions, and the day of its dissolution was not far distant. He did not speak in sarcasm or in ignorance of the subject, when he stated that if the bayonets of the foreign despots were withdrawn from Rome—if NAPOLEON brought home his troops—another GARIBALDI would rise up in Rome and the Pope would be a fugitive from the Papal See as in 1848. In Spain, the second center of Catholicity, and the scene of the Inquisition, Catholicity was fast losing; and in Seville, where three years ago the presence of a Protestant would result in his death, was now the home of hundreds of Evangelical preachers. The Government also, in its care for the national prosperity, perceived the assistance the Bible rendered liberty and was eagerly extending its knowledge among the people. Mexico also presented another instance of the triumph of the Bible and civil liberty over Roman superstition and idolatry, and in that country, not long since the home of Popery, Christianity had now secured a permanent foothold. In conclusion Dr. BUTLER introduced Rev. Mr. REILLY, missionary to Mexico.

Rev. Mr. REILLY gave a clear account of the present religious position of Mexico and the great success with which the efforts of the Evangelical Society to rescue it from Popery were attended. He described the social condition of that country for many years past and the general confusion which existed there consequent on its religious principles. For three hundred years it had borne the yoke of the Roman Church, and was subject to all the indignities and wrongs which that Church entailed on those who professed it. The number of churches, monasteries, priests and monks in the country was a burden surpassed only by the tyrannous conduct of the priests themselves. They knew no authority but that of the Pope, and they obeyed no laws but such as he issued. Within two years since this condition of things existed, but now everything was assuming a total contrast. The brave missionaries who, heedless of the imminent danger which threatened their existence at the hands of the fanatical Mexicans, had undertaken their conversion, and met with the most unprecedented success ever recorded. Their exposition of the principles of Truth as laid down in the Bible and their consequent confutation of the superstitions of Rome had laid the seeds of a reformation in the minds of the people. Those who were foremost in their support of Catholicity were now loudest in calling for its extinction, and the expulsion of all Catholic priests. Their numerous churches were converted to secular purposes. Many of their priests were convinced of their errors, and willingly distributed tracts and copies of the Bible, and the people were beginning to be sensible of its truth, and were looking with anxious expectation to the establishment of a republic founded on the principles of the Bible. The reverend gentleman in conclusion said that the days of the power and glory of the Church of Rome had passed, and that the truths of the Bible were asserting themselves to the glory of God and the salvation of man.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Adams—Interesting Exposition of the Divine Law Concerning the Conjugal Relation.

A large congregation assembled at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, last evening, to listen to Rev. Dr. ADAMS, who, it was announced, would speak on "God's Legislation Concerning Marriage, Divorce, and Moral Purity." The sermon had especial reference to the "Home for Fallen Women," for the benefit of which institution a collection was taken up at the close of the services. Dr. ADAMS said, as a preliminary remark, that in speaking in behalf of a wise and worthy charity, which aimed to find a Christian home for the fallen and friendless of a particular class, he thought the best way would be to lay the ax at the root of the tree, and endeavor to interpret that legislation of God which looked to the prevention of the disease itself, which rendered its victims so wretched. He took for his text Exodus xx, 14 "Thou shalt not commit adultery;" also Matt. xxii, 39 "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." He said that he was not ignorant of the difficulties which pertained to an ample and public discussion of the topic which presented itself in the exposition of the statute of the Decalogue selected. He entered upon the discussion with the fullest sense of the sensitiveness with which a pure mind shrank from its announcement. He asked them, therefore, to give him their confidence, that, while intending the utmost fidelity in interpreting the law of God in its relations to individual and social life, he would order his speech after such a method that any one who would pervert the words of truth and soberness into the means of mischief, the guilt thereof should lie only at his own door. The second table of "the moral law" was designed by God to be his legislative code for human society. It specified directly the few things which were vital and essential. So far as the individual was concerned the relation to his own parentage was the first which his conscience recognized. But the filial relation was consequential to another. The conjugal relation was the source and parentage of all domestic relations, and the foundation of society, since it was the mode which Divine Providence had ordained for the continuance of the human species. It was, therefore, the chief cornerstone of the social state. The statute under consideration interdicted any act, word, imagination or desire which would conflict with it. Marriage was the first institution which infidels and anti-social empirics assaulted. VOLTAIRE, GIBBON, HUME, ROUSSEAU and BENTHAM flouted at the institution which they practically discarded. There was a natural connection between skepticism and immorality. The so-called reformers, who would institute a condition of society other than that which God had ordained, invariably began their developments by some ribaldry and sophistry which looked to the overthrow of the family organization. Decency had been shocked by theories of that description, and the astounding fact could not be concealed or evaded that in America there was now a populous Territory, represented in our National Congress, and clamoring for admittance into the sacred family of States, in which there prevailed a recognized and public polygamy, rebuked by nature, reason and Scriptures. The speaker then considered the conjugal relation as recognized in the Word of God. Marriage was a Divine institution, and here he joined issue with those who regarded it as a civil contract. Dr. PALEY's views were neither sufficiently high or authoritative. The mode of contracting it is settled by the law of the land, but when once contracted it is an institution of God. The proof that it was a Divine institution was in the words of Christ himself. When once the relation is formed under any of the diversified requirements of civil law, it is confirmed by infinite authority, and is indissoluble by any human power, under any and every pretext save that one crime which in its nature is fatal to all the blessings and intention of the relation itself. The contracting parties, again, were limited to two, and Christ Himself considered polygamy as an evil. Again, those who entered into that relation were entirely and eternally identified as one duality in unity. Christian decency had been shocked by modern theories about the antagonistic rights of women, as if they were Amazons under the necessity of asserting or defending a desperate claim. All this had sprung from the false theories of marriage, which regarded it as a mere partnership of distinct persons and opposite interests. These would-be reforms were opposed both to the letter of the Scripture and every refined instinct of nature. Dissimilarities might exist in complete unities. Woman was not undeveloped man, but diverse; could we make her as the man:

> "Sweet love were slain, whose dearest bond is this,
> Not like to like, but like in difference."

Again, with many it went as a supposed justification of any act, that it accorded with their own free and independent will. Pantheism denies the existence of sin. Individual sovereignty was the plea of those who sought to loosen the obligation of the conjugal state. The expression, "free love," which met the eye everywhere, proved that there were persons in the community not destitute of talents, or reading, or influence, who, if they might, would displace God's ordinance of the family organization, and substitute the unregulated liberty of the individual. Attempts had been made in several of the States to render easier the obtaining of divorces. There was no other subject from which society had so much to dread as legislative empiricism in regard to the granting of divorces. It had sprung from a false notion of considering marriage as a civil contract. The speaker thought that more caution should be used before entering into the married state, and that no mean calculations of property or position should be considered. Once formed, the bond was indissoluble except through death or adultery. "Better that this rule should be adopted, even if the happiness of the individual be sacrificed to it, than that the happiness of the community be sacrificed to the pleasure of the individual." Dr. ADAMS then spoke of the evil effects of light reading, immoral plays, &c., on the imagination. The very thought which would be a stain on the pure soul should be prevented. With an eloquent description of the Paradise described in the New Testament, and a feeling appeal for the subject of the evening's charity, Dr. ADAMS closed his interesting discourse.

THE PILGRIM FATHERS.

The Jubilee Year of the Congregational Churches—Discourse by Rev. Merrill Richardson.

Rev. MERRILL RICHARDSON, of Worcester Mass., delivered a discourse last evening in Rutgers Chapel, Fifth-avenue, before the members of the New-England Congregational Church, upon the Pilgrim Fathers. He said the discourse was prepared with reference to the jubilee year of the Congregational Churches, it being the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary year of the landing of Pilgrims, and as such, was to be made the occasion of a jubilee of the Congregational Churches of the United States. He took his text from Jeremiah: "I planted thee a noble vine, wholly a ripe seed." These words would fitly apply to our forefathers. They were of good stock raised up for a purpose, and providentially disciplined for that purpose, and they had proved to be a noble vine. In the wild mountain regions of Central Asia—in Cythia—we encountered the first traces of our ancestors. At a time when Solomon was in his glory, our Cythian fathers commenced moving westward. In the fourth century the Romans began to fear them, and in the fifth succeeded to their power. Mixed with the Roman blood they now constitute the ruling power in all the European nations. The Hebrews had completed their work when the Cythians began to settle around the Baltic. When they settled England, Rome was in ruins. Our fathers belonged to that conquering race, as we behold them in their barbarous state. They conquered the Britons in the fifth century, and from the seventh to the tenth century they were Christianized. Two hundred and fifty years ago they landed on this continent, and now we behold them organizing new States all along the Pacific coast—their eyes still turned westward. They are the same Cythians still, in their venturous and indomitable spirit. They have now reached the western limit, and face the East. There is to be no more progress westward. The East is now coming to the West. From the first, and under all conditions, they aimed at personal independence. They never liked masters. No King was safe who trampled on their rights. It has been said that the Saxon race has cut off the heads of more Kings than all other races. They came to New-England to establish a free State and free religion. JEFFERSON, in writing the Declaration of Independence, said he caught the first principle of that document from the Congregational Church. In coming to New-England the Pilgrims struck good soil. The soil and the climate are not far different from that of the homes of their Cythian forefathers. In the history of New-England and New-York and some other States settled in great part by the Pilgrims, could be seen what a great work a small people could do. Sounder minds were never seen in sounder bodies and stronger hearts than theirs. The ministers and leading men who settled New-England were educated; the people were intelligent; they were of the people who composed CROMWELL's Ironsides—the men who beheaded CHARLES I. and drove King JAMES from his throne; the men whom MACAULEY and CARLYLE have declared established the liberties of Englishmen. The speaker dwelt at length upon the life of New-Englanders for the first 150 years after the landing of the Pilgrims. The luxuries that now fill our homes were unknown to them; but they were contented and happy. The man who owned his farm was considered rich; he thought himself rich and therefore he was rich, for riches was a relative term. There were doubtless many millionaires in this City who deemed themselves poor. Such material prosperity as had followed the path of the Pilgrims was never before seen in so short a time. But better than all their material prosperty was the sytem of education they had established and maintained. They had shown the possibility of educating an entire people. Then again they had shown the possibility, and demonstrated the fact of a free church, a "Church without a Bishop, a State without a King." Our example had been felt abroad. In England, in France, in Austria, in Prussia, even in the dominions of the Pope, the question is now agitated, "Is it not better, after all, that Church and State should be separated?" But it was said, "Our free church is split up into sects." Now he undertook to say that there were not as many sects among Protestants as among Catholics, nor was there such bitter feeling among them. To be sure, Catholics acknowledge one supreme head, but they were and always had been divided into innumerable sects, each oftentimes entertaining a bitter hatred toward each other. In the time of LUTHER it was not safe for one of the St. Augustine order to pass by a convent of the Franciscans. The days of New-England simplicity and plainness are past; the days of great cities, great manufacturing towns, great wealth and great poverty have come. Questions were to arise in the future of great moment—questions of labor and capital, of science and religion. But we had settled, some great fundamental principles that would enable us to solve other questions as they come up. More difficult questions could scarcely arise than had arisen during the last 250 years, and which had been manfully met and happily settled. We had thus far emerged from all our difficulties unscathed, and the nation was today stronger and more respected the world over than ever before. We had but to continue in the course we had begun; adhere to the free, voluntary principle in religion, in politics and in all questions that arose, and, above all, to adhere to our system of free schools and universal education, and we would fulfill the mission of our noble ancestors and accomplish the task designed for them by the Almighty.

Confirmation Services at Christ Church.

The very beautiful and solemn ceremony of confirmation was yesterday morning the chief feature of the devotional exercises at Christ Church, corner Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street. There were seventeen persons confirmed, mostly ladies. After the usual morning service was concluded, the candidates came from the vestry in a line and passed directly to the front of the altar. Most of the ladies were young and pretty, and uniformly attired in robes of white, their foreheads and hair being covered by long snowy vails.

The ceremony was conducted by Bishop POTTER, assisted by Dr. EWER, the Rector of the church, and Mr. BROWN. After the imposition of hands by Bishop POTTER, the newly-elected arose and were addressed by the Bishop.

He called their attention to the solemn pledges they had just given, which made them children of God and members of His Holy Church. He then proceeded to urge the necessity of a thorough acquaintance with the Scripture, and desired that the Bible be made a book of daily study. As they changed their positions in life and society, they would be brought into contact with many temptations and evils. He hoped they would prove faithful and prayerful through all, and that nothing would draw them away from the Saviour.

The Homeless Poor of New-York City—Lecture by Dr. S. A. Raborg.

Under the auspices of the Institute of St. Paul the Apostle, No. 919 Eighth-avenue, Dr. S. A. RABORG delivered a lecture on "The Homeless Poor of New-York City," at the large hall of the Cooper Institute last evening. The hall was nearly filled. Among those on the platform were Rev. J. P. Bodfish, President of St. Paul's Institute; Dr. McGlynn, Mr. Richard O'Gorman, Mr. Roswell D. Hatch, Rev. A. Young, Dr. Lee, Rev. A. Deshon and Rev. Mr. Deronkee. The lecturer in a very graphic manner described the miserable habitations of the poor in the cellar lodging-houses of the lower part of this City. The number of vagrant children he estimated at about 40,000. Of the homeless children, he said, many became thieves and drunkards before they were twelve years old. It would be well to take these children from the streets to teach them trades and take them under Christian care. The number of lodgers in the common underground lodging-houses were estimated at about twenty thousand. The filthy and unhealthy condition of these lodging-houses were described. Judicious legislation, the lecturer said, and the establishment of public lodging-houses, were necessary, in order to alter the condition of the homeless poor in this City. The woman's lodging-house, No. 84 Elizabeth-street, was favorably mentioned, and a desire expressed for the erection of several more such homes, providing protection and shelter. The number of persons who sought lodging at the station-houses during last year is given at 135,899. The classes and condition of these lodgers were described. The lecturer, in conclusion, recommended the early erection of public lodging-houses, like those in London. The lecture was a very elaborate one, and was listened to with close attention.

The New German City of Breslau, L. I.

A meeting of the "Breslau" Association was held yesterday afternoon in the Gymnasium, Livingston-street, Brooklyn, a large delegation from New-York being present. The Committee appointed to wait upon Gov. HOFFMAN reported that he had fixed the 6th of June as a day for his attending the ceremonies of dedication of the new city of Breslau. It was unanimously agreed to dedicate the city upon that day. The directors who have had under consideration the opening of offices in New-York and Brooklyn for some time past have at length been successful in procuring offices in both places, where members can pay their dues, &c., No. 185 Bowery, New-York, and No. 167 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn. The same Board have entered into a contract for a supply of lumber, part of which has been delivered on the ground and is ready for sale to members at cost price. A drawing for a preference of four houses was had yesterday, and these, with the other twenty-six drawn previously, will be erected at once. The Society now numbers 750 members and has a fund of $9,000.

The President extended an invitation to all persons belonging to the Association in any way connected with the building trade, to enter into contract or otherwise for the erection of the houses, but thought if it was possible to make it co-operative a great deal of good would be derived by the members. Several persons expressed a willingness to accept the proposition of the President, and a Committee was appointed to arrange matters by the next meeting of the Association.

Among the Newsboys—Last Sunday Evening Meetings for the Season.

At this season of the year, when traffic is resumed on the canals and the demand for "help" is brisk among the local farmers and gardeners, there is always an exodus of homeless boys from the City. Hundreds of poor fellows who have been lodged and fed by the Children's Aid Society during the Winter are now leaving for the green fields, where they will remain until driven back to the City by the frosts of Autumn. For this reason it is customary to suspend the Sunday evening meetings at their lodging-house until the Fall.

The Suspension services held last night at the Phelps Lodge, No. 327 Rivington-street, were exceedingly interesting. The boys had been informed by their Superintendent that Mr. H. E. HAWLEY intended to present them with a library, and so an immense crowd assembled to witness the ceremonies of the evening. Mr. HAWLEY conducted the meeting, and after delivering an earnest and impressive address, presented the boys with a splendid black walnut bookcase and ninety volumes of new and beautiful books. Interesting addresses were also delivered by Messrs. HOWARD POTTER, E. D. HAWLEY, J. SMITH, W. A. BOOTH and others. Those who desire to do good in the world never fail to find a sphere of labor, and in the humble field which these gentlemen have chosen they have worked throughout the Winter with a devotion and self-sacrifice which show that their efforts were inspired by Him who said "inasmuch as ye did it unto these, ye did it unto me."

A very large congregation of the down-town newsboys, boot-blacks and street boys generally gathered last evening at their favorite quarters, No. 49 Park-place, at the well-known Lodging-house. The occasion was the last formal Sunday evening meeting of the season, the mild weather acting on these gatherings somewhat as stormy weather does with those of the higher classes—the finer the night, the thinner the meeting. The exercises were conducted by Mr. C. L. BRACE—the rough lads listening with great attention and behaving remarkably well. Various addresses were delivered by speakers interested in these efforts for our street rovers. Too much praise cannot be awarded to Mr. and Mrs. O'CONNOR for the excellent order, discipline and neatness of the whole establishment with its 200 lodgers.

Evangelical Alliance Anniversary—Addresses by Dr. Schauff and Dr. Smith.

The Presbyterian Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Nineteenth-street, was thronged last evening by a congregation assembled to take part in the anniversary services of the Evangelical Alliance. The usual evening exercises were conducted by Rev. Dr. HALL, pastor, who introduced Rev. Dr. SCHAUFF, the first speaker. The reverend gentleman dwelt upon the objects and programme of the Council to be held in this City next September. He said that learned representatives of Evangelical Christendom would take part in it during the ten days of its session, and would present carefully-prepared documents on the vital questions of Protestantism, such as "The Bible in our Schools," "Romanism," "Church and State," &c. In the day-time the delegates will hold private conferences, and in the evening some public hall, the Academy of Music, for instance, will be opened to the public when the religious popular questions of today will be fully discussed. The good to result from this interchange of views between the Evangelical Christians of the New and Old Worlds will be great indeed. He said that the grand object of the Council is to produce perfect unity and harmony among the Protestant Christians, and to uproot the growth of infidelity with which the world is already overburdened. He earnestly exhorted all to assist in making this as grand and impressive an event as it deserved to be.

Rev. Dr. SMITH followed Dr. SCHAUFF in a brief address on the same subject, calling the attention of his auditors particularly to the leading features of this Council, "the reconciliation of all sects, who, preserving their own peculiar dogmas, united in steadily furthering the cause of Christ." He pointed out the magnitude of the subjects to be dealt with, each one of which was of vital interest to Protestantism, and begged, as his predecessor had done, the earnest co-operation of the Christians of this great Metropolis.

Opening of a North River Mission.

A new North River Mission branch of the New-York Port Society, was opened yesterday afternoon at No. 274 West-street. The room was crowded with an audience composed in the main of residents of the vicinity, and quite a number of sailors. The exercises begun at 3½ o'clock, and consisted of singing and short addresses by various clergymen and laymen.

Mr. HARRIS, who is connected with the old branch, located at No. 27 Greenwich-street, gave a brief résumé of the success which had attended their labors, and a short history of the Society. It was founded in 1818, and its first meeting was held at the corner of Dover and Water streets. It is, said he, a united organization, and is managed by gentlemen connected with the different church denominations in the City.

Other addresses followed, by Mr. MORRISON, President of the Manhattan Bank and Director of the Port Society; Rev. Drs. MURPHY and AIKMAN, and Directors BULL and WILSON.

The Church of the New-York Port Society is located at the corner of Catharine and Market streets, and yearly receives accessions to its members from the picket missions, to the average number of 100. It has now over 1,000 members all of whom have been turned over for confirmation from these local chapels.

A Domestic Quarrel in Jersey City—A Husband Shoots His Wife, and Attempts to Kill Himself.

JOHN FORD, a resident of North First-street, Jersey City, was arrested for shooting his wife at 7 o'clock last evening. The particulars of the case, which very nearly resulted in the death of both husband and wife, are extremely sad, and their circulation through the neighborhood in which the unhappy pair resided, caused great excitement. FORD is a laboring man, and, it is said, has had many quarrels with his wife, resulting from his unfortunate habits of drink. Last evening he quarreled with her on some petty misunderstanding, and, becoming terribly incensed, he drew his revolver and fired at her. The ball entered the right cheek above the jaw, and passed out on the other side. FORD then attempted to shoot himself, but the pistol did not obey the trigger. While he was still attempting to fire upon himself, some of the neighbors, who had been alarmed at the cries of Mrs. FORD, rushed into the house and saved him. He was taken into custody and was conveyed to the Police Station. He declared that he shot his wife accidentally, but her own statement, made to the officer who arrested her husband, tells the contrary story. FORD will be brought before Judge MARTINDALE this morning, when an examination will be held.

Suicide in Hoboken—A Young Wife Cuts Her Wrist and Throat, and Bleeds to Death.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. CATHERINE DADE, a young woman twenty-five years of age, died at her residence, No. 130 Meadow-street, Hoboken, from the effects of wounds inflicted by her own hands on Saturday night. Mrs. DADE had been in ill health for two weeks preceding, and had suffered from domestic difficulties, which, it is supposed, drove her to partial insanity. On Saturday evening her husband retired at an early hour, and Mrs. DADE remained in the sitting-room with her two children and the nurse. While the latter was busy attending the younger child, Mrs. DADE seized a razor and cut first her wrist and then her throat. The nurse saw her in time to prevent her from cutting herself more severely than she did, but the wounds already made were so severe that death ensued yesterday, although every effort was made by her physician, Dr. BENSON, to save her life. An inquest will be held by Coroner CRANE today.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

At the Yorkville Police Court, before Justice BIXBY, yesterday, JOSEPH GORMAN, a window-sash maker, residing at No. 443 East Twenty-third-street, was charged by JOSEPH F. ROBINSON, of No. 129 West Fifty-second-street, with garroting him in East Thirty-sixth-street, at about 12 o'clock on Saturday night, and forcibly taking his watch and $90 in money from him. GORMAN was arrested yesterday morning, and on being arraigned, was promptly committed to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

Those who would enjoy an intellectual treat, and at the same time assist in a work of charity, may accomplish the same by attending Rev. H. M. GALLAHER's lecture, in the Allen-street M. E. Church, this evening.

BRIDGET KEARNEY was committed in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, in default of $500 bail, to answer to a charge of stealing six yards of alpaca and two pieces of merino from the store of SAMUEL CARDWELL, on Third-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

JAMES RUSSELL, aged two years, died yesterday at No. 910 Broadway, from scalds sustained on Saturday by his falling into a kettle of boiling sugar in the confectionery-shop of his father. Coroner KEENAN will hold an inquest.

Yesterday afternoon, while JULIUS C. LEHMAN, of No. 313 East Tenth-street, was driving through Fourteenth-street, he ran over an unknown boy, who escaped with a few slight bruises. A funeral happened to be passing the scene at the time, when the members of Ancient Order of Hibernians, No. 7, who were in the procession, assaulted LEHMAN and beat him severely. The Police made no arrests, as LEHMAN could not identify any of his assailants.

MICHAEL DOYLE and MICHAEL CLOSEY quarreled yesterday about a girl at No. 70 Greenwich-street, when DOYLE was stabbed on the forehead by his opponent, the wound proving a slight one. CLOSEY was arrested and locked up.

A gang of boys attempted to set fire to the new unoccupied building, No. 212 Fifth-street, owned by the Beethoven Maennerchor Society, by igniting a quantity of straw in the rear. The flames were extinguished with slight loss. A similar attempt was made on the 5th inst., which likewise proved unsuccessful. The Society are at a loss to discover the motive for these attempts.

While THOS. MURPHY, of No. 100 Mott-street, was at the foot of West Seventeenth-street yesterday afternoon in company with GEO. SUMMERS, of No. 182 Mott-street, he was accidentally shot with a revolver in the hip by SUMMERS. The ball could not be found by a surgeon, and MURPHY was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

BROOKLYN.

The election fraud cases to be called today are as follows: William J. Chinn and W. Hogan, Fifth Ward; Thomas F. Nevins and James W. Norton, Sixth Ward; Patrick Keenan and Michael Noonan, Sixth Ward; James F. Lomas and John Norton, Eleventh Ward; John Dugan and James O'Donnell, Eleventh Ward; Alexander Hamilton and Timothy Foley, Thirteenth Ward; George R. Rogers and George T. Cook, Twentieth Ward; Henry W. Adams, Twenty-first Ward.

Two colored men named WILLIAM S. BALL and WELLINGTON WILSON were arrested on Saturday night on a charge of assaulting with a razor a colored woman named LOWMA DE CLARE, residing at No. 251 South Fourth-street, E. D.

The first, and up till last evening the only, arrest made under the new Excise law was that of PHILIP H. GROGAN, the well-known restaurateur on Fulton-street, near the City Hall, who was taken to the Forty-first Precinct Station-house by Officer TICKNOR and locked up on a charge of having his saloon open in the evening. Justice WALSH opened Court shortly after, and on the motion of P. KEADY, Esq., who appeared for Mr. GROGAN, he was released on bail to appear on the 16th inst.

Last week the colored citizens of Brooklyn organized a Grant and Colfax Club, and elected a General Committee. There were 113 names enrolled. The following officers were elected: President, Mr. C. HESDRA; Secretary, D. K. HARRINGTON; Treasurer, WM. LARK, Jr.; Chairman of Executive Committee, WM. E. BROWN.

Yesterday afternoon, Mrs. MARY RYAN, aged forty-five years, residing on Dupont-street, near Union-avenue, jumped from a third-story window while in a fit of temporary insanity, and was so severely injured that she died in a few hours.

LONG ISLAND.

All the merchants of Flushing but three, ISAAC PAYNTER, BENJ. GRIFFIN and LOWREE BRO., have signed a paper agreeing to close their stores at 8 P. M., provided the movement is general, but as these three firms stand out and refuse to close before 9 o'clock the movement will probably be defeated. The clerks of the village are much incensed against these firms and threaten all kinds of things, but as they are of an orderly disposition there will probably be no active disturbance of the peace. By the action of these firms as many as 200 clerks in the village are compelled to work one hour longer each day than they wish to.

Messrs. OVERTON & TUTHILL, the Committee appointed by the Suffolk County Supervisors to examine and report about a suitable site for a new poor-house, have visited Manor, Yaphank, Calverton, and Riverhead. It is understood that they will visit other locations before making their final report to the Board. It is proposed to purchase a farm upon which the county poor can be employed, and thereby lessen the cost of their keeping. The Committee will not report favorably on any farm which is not well located.

It is reported that a majority of the residents of the towns in the eastern part of Queens County, rather than see the Court-house located in the western part of the county, will advocate the forming of a new county from the western towns of Suffolk County and the eastern towns of Queens. Some of the newspapers in the county claim that Mr. ELBERT CARLL, the Democratic candidate for Supervisor of Huntington, was defeated at the recent election in a Democratic town because he had opposed the projected new county.

Yesterday afternoon a child of Capt. SANDS, of Flushing, while playing in a boat on the river, near the bay, fell overboard, and drifting out with the tide, would probably have been drowned if it had not been for the exertions of a young man named MARTING, who, jumping into the river, rescued him.

The village of Fairview, in Huntington Town, Suffolk County, the name of which was lately changed from "Clay Pitts," has concluded to be known in the future by the more euphonious title of "Genola."

NEW-JERSEY.

Franklin Hall, Jersey City, was last night dedicated as a place of worship for the Swedenborgians in Jersey City. For several weeks past Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES, the prominent preacher of the new church, has been lecturing in Jersey City, and the number of followers having increased, it has been deemed necessary to have a regular place of meeting. Last evening Franklin Hall was well filled with a highly-intelligent and respectable audience. The subject of the discourse was the Swedenborgian doctrine of the Trinity, and was based on the ninth verse of the fourteenth chapter of Zechariah: "And the Lord shall be king over all the earth: in that day shall there be one Lord, and his name one." The sermon was an explanation of the doctrines of SWEDENBORG on the Trinity.

A street-fight on a large scale took place yesterday afternoon in Bergen-street, Newark, between the Irish and German inhabitants of the district. Men and women participated in the struggle, and if the Police had not promptly interfered, a serious riot would doubtless have followed. During the mêlée a German named HENRY PROSSEL was severely wounded in the head with a stone.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 7.—The market for American Securities opened and closed quiet. The following table shows the course of Securities and Stocks during the day:

	11 A. M.	2 P. M.
Consols for money	94	94
Consols for account	94⅛	94⅛
United States 5-20s, 1862	88⅝	88⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, (old)	88	88
United States 5-20s, 1867	90	90
United States 10-40s	85¾	85¾
Illinois Central Railroad Shares	112½	112
Erie Railroad Shares	18⅛	18⅛
At. and Gt. West. Shares	28	28

PARIS, May 7.—The Bourse opened quiet and closed firm; Rentes, 74f. 45c., and closed at 74f. 52c.

FRANKFORT, May 7.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened firm at 95@95¼ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, May 7, 2 P. M.—COTTON—The market opened and closed steady; Middling Uplands opened and closed at 10¾, and Middling Orleans at 11⅛@11¼. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, of which 1,500 were taken for export and speculation. BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 29s. 6d. ₱ quarter for New Mixed Western. PROVISIONS—Pork, 102s. ₱ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. LINSEED-OIL firm. Refined PETROLEUM, 1s. 8½d. ₱ gallon.

LONDON, May 7.—American HOPS, £4 5s.@£6 ₱ ton, according to quality. LINSEED-OIL, £32 5s. ₱ ton.

BREMEN, May 7.—PETROLEUM opened firm but quiet at 6 thalers 23 groschen, and closed at 6 thalers 27 groschen.

HAMBURG, May 7.—PETROLEUM opened quiet and closed unchanged.

ANTWERP, May 7.—PETROLEUM opened quiet at 58f. for Standard White, and closed firm at 58½f.

HAVRE, May 7.—COTTON opened quiet both on spot and afloat, and closed quiet and steady, but unchanged.

SIDNEY, N. S. W., March 26.—Exchange on London, 1½ ₱ cent. premium; on New-York, 1½ ₱ cent. premium. KEROSENE, 50c. TOBACCO firmer and advancing.

AUCKLAND, Victoria, April 4.—Trade throughout Victoria had been very quiet. KEROSENE, 52c.@54c. TOBACCO steady.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, May 7.—EXCHANGE 1-10 ₱ cent. premium. FREIGHTS more active; Wheat, 5c. to Buffalo. FLOUR in better demand, but prices unchanged. WHEAT firmer but unsettled; No. 2 at 93¼c.@94¼c.; seller for the month, 95c.; seller for June, 94¼c.@97c.; afternoon, unsettled; No. 2 at 94¼c., cash. CORN firmer and higher; No. 2 at 89½c.; new, 84c.@87c.; seller for the month, 89½c.@90¼c.; sellers for June, 89½c.; afternoon, No. 2 firmer at 91½c. and in good demand. OATS quiet and firm at 48½c.@48¾c., cash, and 49½c.@50c. for No. 2, buyer for May. RYE quiet and unchanged. BARLEY dull and nominal. LARD quiet at 16½c.@16¾c. Sweet-pickled HAMS, 15c.@16½c. MEATS quiet and firm at 11¼c. for Dry-salted Shoulders; 14½c. for Rough Sides; 15c. for Short Ribs; 15½c.@15¾c. for Short Clear Middles, loose. CATTLE quiet and steady at $5 12½@$8 25 for light stockers to extra fine shipping Beeves. Live HOGS active and firm at $8@$9 12½ for Common to Extra. RECEIPTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bushels Wheat, 66,000 bushels Corn, 45,000 bushels Oats, 2,800 bushels Rye, 31,000 bushels Barley, 3,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—8,000 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat, 54,000 bushels Corn, 8,500 bushels Oats, 12,000 bushels Rye, 1,200 bushels Barley, 5,500 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, May 7.—TOBACCO firm and unchanged. COTTON dull; Middling, 21c. FLOUR firm at $4@$4 25 for Fall Superfine; $4 75 for Double Extra; $5 12@$5 50 for Triple Extra; $5 25@$6 50 for Choice to Fancy. WHEAT firm; No. 2 Spring, 85c.; No. 2 Red Fall at $1 12½; Choice to Fancy, $1 30@$1 40. CORN advancing; Mixed and Yellow, $1 15@$1 16; Choice to Fancy White, $1 18@$1 25. OATS advancing, at 62c.@64c. RYE firm at $1 03. PROVISIONS firm. Mess PORK, $29 50@$30; small sales of Salt Shoulders, 12c.; Clear Sides, 15¾c., packed. BACON—Jobbing sales; Shoulders, 12½c.@13c.; ClearRib, 16½c.@16¾c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c.@17½c. Canvassed Sugar-cured HAMS, 18¾c.@19c. LARD—Jobbing sales at 16½c. for Tierce; 18c. for Keg. CATTLE firm at $4 50@$7 50. Live HOGS steady at $8@$9 25 for good to choice. RECEIPTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 4,500 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 1,900 bushels Barley, 1,100 bushels Rye.

BALTIMORE, May 7.—COTTON in good demand and prices tending upward; Middling, 22¼c.; sales 450 bales; receipts, 55 bales; stock, 2,880 bales. FLOUR quiet; Howard-street Superfine, $5@$5 50; do. Extra, $5 75@$6 50; do. Family, $6 50@$7 75; City Mills Superfine, $5 25@$6; do. Extra, $5 75@$6 75; do. Family, $6 75@$9 25; Western Superfine, $5 12½@$5 50; do. Extra, $5 50@$6; do. Family, $6 25@$6 75. WHEAT dull; Maryland Amber, $1 50@$1 55; Pennsylvania, $1 40@$1 45. CORN firm; White, $1 16@$1 17; Yellow, $1 14@$1 15. OATS firm at 65c. Mess PORK firm, $29 75@$30. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 16¾c.@17c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c.; Shoulders, 13¼c. HAMS, 19c.@20c. LARD firm at 17¼c. WHISKY firm and in moderate demand; Patent, $1 04½; Straight, $1 06; Iron-bound, $1 07.

BUFFALO, May 7.—RECEIPTS—2,700 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat, 2,500 bushels Corn, 1,700 bushels Barley. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT quiet and firm; sales 8,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 04; three boat loads Milwaukee Club on private terms, and afternoon 7,500 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 01, closing dull. CORN dull; sales 8,000 bushels New at 88c. OATS offered at 56c.@60c. as to quality and quantity. RYE and BARLEY neglected. SEEDS dull and unchanged. HIGHWINES quiet; 10 bbls. sold at $1 04. Mess PORK a shade easier, about $29. LARD steady at 17c. FREIGHTS dull at 11¼c. for Wheat to New-York, 9c. for Corn to Albany. CATTLE, SHEEP and HOG markets unchanged. CATTLE and HOGS dull. SHEEP firm. RECEIPTS of Cattle heavy, of Sheep and Hogs fair.

OSWEGO, May 7.—FLOUR active, the demand being chiefly for the interior Eastern and Southern trade; sales 2,600 bbls. at $5 50 for No. 1 Spring; $6 25 for Amber Winter; $6 75@$7 for White; $7 25@$7 75 for Double Extra, principally at the outside quotations. WHEAT in moderate demand; sales 16,000 bushels Milwaukee Club at $1 15, and at the close strictly No. 1 held at $1 20. CORN firm at $1 07@$1 08. RYE held at 80c., in bond, which is about 2c. above the views of buyers. MILL-FEED active; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $25; Middling, $30, ₱ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 65c.; to New-York, 55c.; to Albany, 47c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $6 50; to New-York, $5 50; to Albany, $4 70 ₱ ton. Lake IMPORTS—27,600 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Rye, 1,310,000 feet Lumber.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7.—LEGAL TENDERS, 88½. During the week FLOUR has been in good demand, and the market active, with more variation in prices than during the six months preceding. Within ten days Flour has advanced from 25c. to 50c. ₱ bbl., and WHEAT 10c. to 15c. ₱ hundred. It is generally admitted that the unfavorable condition of the crops is the cause of the advance. Mining SHARES are less active, and weaker at the following quotations: Alpha, $13; Belcher, $23; Bullion, $4; Chollar, $29; Confidence, $20; Crown Point, $15; Empire Mill, $15; Gould & Curry, $172; Hale & Norcross, $145; Imperial, $35; Occidental, $8; Ophir, $15; Overman, $78; Savage, $34; Sierra Nevada, $70; Yellow Jacket, $45. The Imperial and Ophir Companies have levied assessments of $5 ₱ share.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—COTTON—Stock scarce, but demand light; Middling Uplands at 23c. FLOUR firm and in fair demand; Extras, $4 75@$5 12½; Northwestern Extra Family, $5 37½@$6; Pennsylvania do., $5 50@$6 50; Ohio do., $5 75@$6 50; Fancy, $7@$8 50. WHEAT unchanged; Indiana Red, $1 30@$1 35; Pennsylvania, $1 35@$1 40. RYE sells at $1 06. CORN held firmly; Yellow, $1 11@$1 12; Mixed Western, $1 08@$1 10. OATS dull; State, 62½c.@65c.; Western, 60c.@62c. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, 20½c.; Refined, 27¾c. COFFEE unchanged. SUGAR steady at 9¾c. for fair, and 9⅞c. for good Refining Cuba. MOLASSES inactive. PROVISIONS—Small business; Mess Pork, $30@$30 25; Lard, 16¾c. WHISKY quiet at $1 05½@$1 06 for iron-bound.

CINCINNATI, May 7.—FLOUR and WHEAT unchanged. CORN active, scarce and higher; Mixed, 90c.@93c.; White, 94c.@95c. OATS steady at 56c.@62c. RYE firm and scarce; No. 2 at 94c. BARLEY nominally unchanged. COTTON firmer, and held ½c. higher; Middling, 21¾c.@22c. TOBACCO unchanged; no sales. WHISKY steady and unchanged; demand light and little offering. Mess PORK quiet and unchanged at $30 held, and $29 offered. Bulk MEATS firm and quiet; Shoulders, 11¾c.@12c.; Sides, 14¾c.@15c. BACON firm and in light supply; Shoulders, 12¾c.@13c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¾c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c. LARD, 16¾c. nominally. EXCHANGE dull and lower; 1-10 ₱ cent. off buying.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., May 7.—COTTON in active demand at full prices; Middling, 22c.; sales, 5,500 bales; net receipts, 1,697 bales; coastwise, 150 bales; total, 1,847 bales; exports, to Havre, 3,285 bales; to New-York, 1,510 bales; stock, 143,537 bales. BACON—Stock light; market firm; Shoulders, 13¾c.@14c.; Rib Sides, 17½c.@17¾c.; Clear Sides, 18½c.@18¾c. HAMS, 20c.@22c. Other articles unchanged. COTTON active and higher; Middling, 22c.@22¼c. Sterling EXCHANGE, 125⅛; Sight Drafts on New-York ⅜ ₱ cent. premium. GOLD, 114¼@114⅜.

ALBANY, May 8.—The CATTLE market opens dull and from ¼c. to ½c. lower than last week. The reduced tariff on the Erie has drawn trade away from this market. It is said the Central Company will meet this reduction with an equal one. The highest price realized up to today was 9⅛c., and from that the prices ranged down to 6½c., with a general average at 8c. and a fraction. Milch COWS in active request at from $65@$130, as to quality. Veal CALVES in fair supply, with a good demand at 8c.@9½c., live weight. SHEEP in moderate supply; market steady at 7½c.@8¼c.

LOUISVILLE, May 7.—COTTON firm; Middling, 21¼c. FLOUR, $5. CORN—Choice Shelled at $1 17½. WHEAT, $1 05@$1 20. RYE, 95c. OATS, 65c. Mess PORK, $29 50. BACON, 13¼c. for Shoulders, 17c. for Rib Sides, 17¼c. for Clear Rib. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 12¼c., Rib Sides, 16c., Clear Sides, 16¾c. LARD, 17c. Sweet-cured HAMS, 19c. WHISKY, $1 03@$1 04. TOBACCO—Sales 174 hhds. at $5 85@$8 for Frosted to Lugs, $8 25@$23 for low to good Leaf.

MILWAUKEE, May 7.—FLOUR firm; Choice Wisconsin, $4 25@$5. WHEAT firm; No. 1 at 98¼c.; No. 2 at 95¼c. OATS firmer; No. 2 at 49c. CORN steady at 85c. for New. RYE steady; No. 2 at 77c. BARLEY firm at 95c. for Choice. FREIGHTS nominally 5½c. to Buffalo, 10c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 77,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 47,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, May 7.—FLOUR quiet. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; No. 1 White Michigan at $1 45; No. 1 Red at $1 17; No. 2 held at $1 14, and bid $1 14. CORN better; No. 1 at 94c.; No. 2 at 92c.; No. 2, Old, at 96c. OATS dull and nominal; No. 1 at 55c.@56c.; No. 2 at 52c. RECEIPTS—90,000 bushels Wheat, 8,500 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—1,500 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats.

MEMPHIS, May 7.—COTTON firm; Middling, 22c.; receipts, 783 bales; exports, 1,410 bales. FLOUR—Superfine active at $5. CORN scarce at $1 20@$1 22½. OATS firm at 68c. Mess PORK firm at $30 50. LARD, 17¼c.@19c. BACON—Shoulders, 14c.; Sides, 18¼c.

CLEVELAND, May 7.—WHEAT—No. 1 Red firm, held at $1 19; No. 2 Red held at $1 12@$1 13. CORN heavy at 91c. for New Mixed. OATS steady at 55c.@55½c. for No. 1 State. RYE quiet at 90c.@95c. BARLEY dull and nominal.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 7.—COTTON in active demand, and prices have advanced; Middling, 21¼c.; sales, 300 bales; receipts, 563 bales; exports, 40 bales; stock, 12,128 bales.

SAVANNAH, May 7.—COTTON in good demand, with but little offering; Middling, 21¾c.; sales, 150 bales; receipts, 745 bales; exports, 32 bales; stock, 40,391 bales.

BOSTON, May 7.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 23c.; sales, 100 bales; net receipts, 340 bales; coastwise, 320 bales; total, 660 bales; stock, 7,000 bales.

MOBILE, May 7.—COTTON in good demand, with an upward tendency; Middling, 21¾c.@21⅞c.; sales, 1,000 bales; receipts, 590 bales; exports, 43 bales; stock, 47,753 bales.

GALVESTON, May 7.—COTTON firm; Good Ordinary, 18⅛c.@18¼c.; sales, 1,900 bales; receipts, 326 bales; stock, 34,955 bales.

NORFOLK, May 7.—COTTON unchanged; Low Middling, 20¼c.; sales, 100 bales; receipts, 461 bales; exports, 591 bales; stock, 3,701 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 7.—COTTON—Market firmer; sales, 290 bales; receipts, 104 bales; Middling, 21c.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Herman Livingston, from Savannah.—Mrs. E. B. Day and daughter, Miss Fairbanks, J. Putnam and wife, M. Lowenthal, wife, 6 children and servant, Mrs. Epstein, B. F. Williams and wife, Mrs. Wheeler, R. Dillon and son, G. C. Ackerly, S. Sumner, Capt. J. M. Hudson, E. Comstock, N. Bowling, A. H. Thomas, H. L. Davidson, S. White, J. H. Jones, Geo. H. Lang, L. F. Jenning, T. P. Caffrey, A. J. Lynn, John King, H. Courvosier, R. Gilmartin, J. Gleason, L. Mohr, S. Bates, D. Brady and son, T. L. Tarr, C. G. Parson, M. A. Middleton, Jas. Moran, H. A. Slocomb, Wm. Thompson, and 19 in the steerage.

In steam-ship Wilmington, from Galveston.—Miss A. Lyons, Mrs. S. J. Ramsdale and child, A. J. Curtis, Mrs. Williams and 3 children, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Mount and servant, Mrs. Ramerez, 2 children and servant, Mrs. Francisco Hernandez, Mrs. Moneka Perry and 2 children, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Thompson and 2 children, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Brown, Robt. Patterson, H. G. Tillford, E. C. Smith, F. Clarke, Lieut. H. C. Danes, U. S. A.; Dr. Smith, T. C. Turner, M. A. Allen, Wm. B. Brickle, E. F. Sturdevant, and 23 in the steerage.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.			
Saxonia	May 10	New-York	Hamburg.
Beckton	May 10	New-York	London.
Holland	May 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Manhattan	May 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Java	May 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Rhein	May 12	New-York	Bremen.
Pereire	May 14	New-York	Havre.
City of Brussels	May 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Calabria	May 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	May 14	New-York	Liverpool.
FOR HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.			
Morro Castle	May 12	New-York	Havana.
City of Mexico	May 12	New-York	Vera Cruz.

Foreign Mails Close at Post-Office.

TUESDAY.

For Europe, via Southampton, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Saxonia*, at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, until 1:40 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R. Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 9 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 49 | Sun sets.... 7 04 | Moon sets.. 1 45

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 52 | Gov. Island. 2 41 | Hell Gate.. 4 03

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, May 8.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Dublin, (Br.,) Egnon, Liverpool April 22, and Queenstown, 23d, with mdse. and 745 passengers to John G. Dale. Experienced moderate westerly winds to the Banks, and since strong westerly breezes; April 26th, lat. 50 19, long. 18 53, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.; 27th, lat. 49 38, long. 26 08, passed a National steamer bound E.; 29th, lat. 46 17, long. 37 20, passed steam-ship France, hence for Liverpool; May 3d, lat. 41 35, long. 52 27, passed steam-ship Dacian, hence for Glasgow; 6th, lat. 40 48, long. 64, passed a brig-rigged steamer bound E.; 8th, off Montauk, passed steam-ship Tripoli, hence for Liverpool.

Ship Burmah, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Churchill, Liverpool; 45 ds. with mdse. to master. Has been 20 ds. west of the Banks with strong N. W. gales.

Steam-ship Wilmington, Cole, Galveston April 29, via Key West May 3, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah 65 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steam-ship Regulator, Brooks, Wilmington, N. C., 62 hours, with cotton and naval stores to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Johnson, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. to G. M. Merrick & Co.

Ship Numquam Dormio, Cousens, Cardiff 34 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Nesmith & Son. Has had variable weather on the passage.

Bark Eugenia, (Ital.,) Castellano, Trieste 120 ds., with mdse. to E. Dutilh—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar March 8, and had light winds and calms the first part of the passage, and been 20 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Bark Yumuri, (of Nassau,) Johnson, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar to Waydell & Co. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. winds.

Bark Victor, (Norw.,) Salveson, Marseilles 92 ds., with mdse. to Wendt, Tetens & Bookmann. Passed Gibraltar March 1, and has been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light winds.

Bark Avondale (of Grangemouth) Ogilvie, Shanghai, Jan. 1, with teas to Heinneann & Payson. Passed Anjer, Jan. 29; Cape of Good Hope, March 10; St. Helena, 21st, and crossed the equator April 5, in lon. 24. Has had light easterly winds and fine weather the entire passage; April 10, lat. 3 N. lon. 24, spoke ship St. Andrew's Castle (Br.) from London for Shanghai; May 6, lat. 38, lon. 73 44, spoke schr. Annie Grant (Br.) hence for Nassau.

Bark Hunter, of Portland, York, Palermo March 21, Gibraltar April 3, with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to Thompson & Hunter. Has been 15 ds. W. of the Banks, with N. W. gales, during which lost jibboom and jib; sld. in co. from Gibraltar with bark Azello, (Ital.,) for Boston.

Bark Fannie, Clapp, Sagua, 9 ds., with sugar to Galway & Casado—vessel to H. D. & J. U. Brookman. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. winds.

Brig Keystone, of Boston, Barter, Sagua, 7 ds., with sugar to Waydell & Co.—vessel to James Elwell & Co. Has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. winds; sld. in co. with schr. J. Ricardo, Jova, for Philadelphia.

Brig Altavel, (of Economy, N. S.,) Thompson, Caibarien 12 ds., with molasses to Sheppard, Gandy & Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. winds.

Brig Catherine, (of Picton, N. S.,) Bouche, Little Glace Bay, via Halifax 10 ds., with coal to George E. Brewer & Co.

Brig W. Gordon, (of Picton, N. S.,) Fisher, Matanzas 10 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to master. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Reporter, Holmes, New-Haven.

Schr. Ida S. Burgess, (of Belfast,) Brackett, Caibarien 10 ds., with molasses to Sheppard, Gandy & Co.—vessel to master. Has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras; the brig Camilla, (Br.,) hence, arrived out April 26.

Schr. Henry Adelbert, (of Gardiner, Me.,) Dunton, Trinidad, Cuba, 16 ds., with molasses to Latassa & Co.—vessel to Holyoke & Murray. Has had moderate weather the entire passage, and been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Rockingham, (of Bangor,) Nickerson, Port-au-Platte 15 ds., with mdse. to Eggers & Heinline—vessel to Lunt Bros. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. winds; left no vessels.

Schr. D. H. Bisbee, (of Camden, Me.,) Gilkey, Para 21 ds., with nuts to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Crossed the equator April 19, and has had fine weather.

Schr. Willie Dill, Howland, Newbern, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Thomas, Holmes & Co. May 7, off the Highlands, in a squall from N. W., lost maintopmast.

Schr. Isabel, (of New-London,) Denison, Cordes, C. A., 22 ds., with cocoanuts to Owen Brennan—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has had variable winds on the passage; left no vessels.

Schr. Warren B. Hopkins, (of Provincetown,) Jennings, San Blas 23 ds., with cocoanuts to Hoadley, Eno & Co.

Schr. Royal Arch, (of Brookhaven,) Hawkins, Sagua 10 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, with sugar to Mason & Preaut—vessel to A. Abbott & Co.

Schr. R. F. Hart, (of St. George, Me.,) Hart, Savannah 8 ds., with lumber to J. Bigler—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Mary D. Haskell, (of Boston,) Barber, Matanzas 12 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to master. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. winds.

Schr. Hud & Frank, (of Portland,) Pendleton, Miragoane, St. Domingo, 13 ds., with logwood to Morrison & Barto—vessel to H. P. Brown & Co. Left no vessels.

Schr. John, Rollins, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Mattie Holmes, Ripley, Satilla River, Ga., 10 ds., with lumber to E. C. Ripley.

Schr. Oceanus, Satterly, Georgetown, D. C., for Hudson.

Schr. Julia E. Willetts, Bayles, Georgetown, D. C., for Hudson.

Schr. Frank Walters, Corson, Georgetown, D. C., for Hudson.

Schr. J. D. Buckalew, Raynor, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. A. Mount, Young, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. D. W. Powers, Crosby, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. B. Bleecker, Sears, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Onward, Gorham, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Laura Robinson, Robinson, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. W. W. Dickenson, Chapman, George's Banks, with fish to D. Haley.

Schr. Harriet & Sarah, Murphy, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Elisha Brooks, Rowe, George's Banks, with fish to J. Comstock.

Schr. Hydrangea, Pettis, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Eliza J. Raynor, Raynor, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. H. G. Hand, Hand, Providence, for Providence.

Schr. H. J. Chapman, Dickenson, George's Banks, with fish to D. Haley.

Schr. Shannon, (of Nassau,) Lowe, Eleuthera 7 ds., with fruit to James Douglas.

Schr. L. P. Cowperthwaite, Potter, Baltimore.
Schr. Edward Slade, Sopers, Alexandria.
Schr. John J. Ward, Inman, Alexandria.
Schr. Empire State, Warren, East Lyme.
Schr. Jacob Raymond, Allen, New-London.
Schr. Challenge, Terry, Southold.
Schr. Trimmer, Tinto, Hartford.
Schr. H. M. Wright, Bishop, New-Haven.
Schr. Robin Hood, Adams, Hartford.
Schr. Wind, Smith, Hartford, for New-Brunswick.
Schr. A. Burton, Johnson, Hartford.
Schr. Surge, Warwick, Middletown, for Trenton.
Schr. Empire, Baker, New-London, for Rondout.
Schr. Knight, Bessey, Fall River.
Schr. Mary Felicia, Tracy, New-Haven.
Schr. Garland, Lindsley, Bradford.
Schr. Anne Darling, Jones, New-Haven.
Schr. M. F. Webb, Smith, Norwich, for Trenton.
Schr. Louisa Frances, Kelly, New-Bedford.
Schr. Mary Jane, Jones, Norfolk, for Newark.
Schr. S. J. Vaughn, Vaughn, Virginia.
Schr. Henry Cole, Peterson, Virginia.
Schr. B. R. Hull, Drisco, Virginia.
Schr. S. D. Sawyer, Soper, Virginia.
Schr. F. Frazier, Stowell, Virginia.
Schr. Adeline Townsend, Risley, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Oliver Scofield, Dissosway, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Evelyn, Burger, Stamford.
Schr. Chancellor, Ferguson, Providence.
Schr. Benj. English, Kelly, Fall River.
Schr. Scud, Bowman, Providence, for Trenton.
Schr. C. S. Hazard, Minor, New-Haven.
Schr. S. W. Smith, Springer, Fall River.
Schr. Diadem, Chase, Norwich, for Rondout.
Schr. Minquas, Heany, Providence.
Schr. Jane, Gorham, Bridgeport.
Schr. A. D. F. Howe, Allen, New-Haven.
Schr. A. Jennings, Bathurst, Virginia.
Schr. Brave, Scull, Virginia.
Schr. G. Howes, Smith, Virginia.
Schr. L. A. Edwards, Washburn, Providence.
Schr. Vulcan, Davis, Providence.
Schr. S. E. Nash, Nash, Westerly, R. I.
Schr. Copy, Smith, Boston.
Schr. J. M. Freeman, Eldridge, Providence.
Schr. Robert Smith, Bowman, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Riverdale, Brown, Virginia.
Schr. L. P. Hallock, Lee, Virginia.
Schr. B. F. Woolsey, Johnson, Virginia.
Schr. M. E. Turner, Camp, Virginia.
Schr. J. S. Watson, Adams, Rockport, Me.
Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Monroe, New-Haven.
Sloop Scud, Young, Virginia.

SAILED—Ship Prinz Albert, for Hamburg.

WIND—At sunset, moderate, E., very foggy and cloudy.

Spoken, &c.

D. C. Scull—Schr., steering E. N. E., April 16, lat. 32, lon. 79 28.

Clara P. Gibbs—Brig, from Cardenas for New-York, May 4, lat. 29 23, lon. 79 43.

Angelique—Ship, (of St. John, N. B.,) from London for Boston, April 17, lat. 44 30, lon. 41 18.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 8.—Arr. ship Siam, Singapore; bark Warren Hallett, Cape de Verde; brigs Express, St. Johns, P. R.; Croton, Caibarien; Clara Pickens, New-Orleans.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 7.—Arr. steam-ship South Carolina, New-York.

8th, off the port, schrs. John Hancock, Boston; Sabine, New-York.

Sld. schr. Henrietta Hill, Baltimore.

HOLMES' HOLE, May 7, A. M.—Arr. schrs. James Henry, New-York, for Camden; Maria Webster, do., for Wellfleet; S. V. Nichols, do., for St. John, N. B.; C. J. Errickson, do., for Boston; Hebe, Port Johnson, for do.; Paultrea, Rondout, for Haverhill; J. G. Babcock, Boston, for Georgetown, D. C.

Sld. schrs. R. S. Tay, Niger, Lehman Blow, Margaret Reinhart, and J. G. Babcock.

Foreign Ports.

At Para, April 16, schr. Starlight, McIntyre, for New-York in 4 ds.; Ocean Pearl, for do. in 10 ds.; J. C. Noyes, for do., do.; Chas. Moodie, hence, just arrived in 21 ds.

At Trinidad, Cuba, April 21, brigs Maitland and B. Ingenac, for Philadelphia, and Shamon, for Boston, to sail next day.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, May 8.—The steam-ship Colorado, from New-York for Liverpool, arrived today.

STARR & MARCUS,

No. 22 John-st., Upstairs,

OFFER AN ENTIRELY NEW ASSORTMENT OF

STERLING SILVER-WARE

FROM THE

GORHAM MFG. CO.,

whose productions are universally recognized as embodying all the elements of a higher style of art in silver than has heretofore been known. The introduction of a new character in the finish, called the "ORIENTAL FINISH," is worthy of particular notice. The effect produced is extremely chaste and uncommonly beautiful.

OUR ASSORTMENT of Dinner, Dessert and Tea Services, together with a very large variety of new ornamental and useful pieces, has never been more complete nor more inviting to purchasers of refined taste. Complete WEDDING OUTFITS a specialty, at prices commending them to the closest buyers.

The GORHAM MFG. CO.,

SILVERSMITHS,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.,

Continue to manufacture, in addition to their extensive assortment of Sterling Silver-ware, new and elegant Dinner, Dessert and Tea Services, of their well-known ELECTROPLATE.

The base is NICKEL SILVER, remarkably hard and white, upon which is a deposit of pure Silver, of such thickness that for extreme durability it possesses all the advantages of Solid Silver—at one-fourth the price.

The characteristic features of this ware are, the Nickel base, the sonorous ring of the metal, the thickness of the plate, the elegance of the designs and beauty of finish and ornamentation, rendering it so exactly similar to Solid Silver as to be undistinguishable from it.

It excels all other plated-ware in the market, whether of American or foreign manufacture.

Purchasers are invited to examine the assortment for sale in this City by

TIFFANY & CO.,

NO. 550 BROADWAY.

The Electroplate is stamped this Trade-mark.

The Sterling Silver is for sale by retail dealers generally throughout the country.

7 Per Cent. Gold Interest

(FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX)

FIRST MORTGAGE

SINKING FUND BONDS

OF THE

West Wisconsin R. R. Co.

FIFTEEN YEARS TO RUN FROM JANUARY, 1870, AND CONVERTIBLE INTO STOCK AT PAR.

LAND GRANT OF OVER 1,000,000 ACRES FROM GOVERNMENT,

upon which, together with the Road and all its property, these Bonds are a First Mortgage.

EXEMPTED FROM TAXES UPON ITS LANDS FOR 15 YEARS.

70 MILES FINISHED AND RUNNING,

from which income is derived, with rapidly-increasing receipts.

An air-line from St. Paul's to Milwaukee and Chicago. These Lands estimated worth $8,000,000. Total amount of mortgage when Road is completed, $4,000,000. The Road is divided into four sections, and $1,000,000 Bonds are issued upon completion of each section. As these lands are sold, the proceeds are held by the Trustees as a Sinking Fund for the liquidation of the bonded debt. These Bonds, we confidently assert, are the safest and cheapest security offered in this market. The price at present is 90 flat, but will probably be raised in a few days to 90 and accrued interest. The coupons are payable January and July, making them the first year, with accrued interest and gold at 115, a 12 per cent. investment, and about 9 per cent. thereafter. Pamphlet, with full particulars, and map can be obtained at the office of

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.

BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY, NO. 29 WALL-ST.

NEAPOLITAN BRICKS OF ICES AND CREAMS.

IGNAZIO ALLEGRETTI, NO. 1,334 WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, and NO. 166 5TH-AV., near 22d-st., NEW-YORK.

From 20 to 30 different flavors always on hand, at from 20c. to $5 50 per Brick.

These Bricks are neatly put up in paper boxes, and may be carried in the hand for over an hour in Summer time. Only purest Pennsylvania Cream, Sugar and Fruit Juices used. Ladies who will stop their carriages for a box of cream, can enjoy the same during their drive.

Sick persons will be accommodated at any moment between 7 A. M. and 11 P. M.

GREAT BARGAINS

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS IN

FURNITURE.

KINGMAN & MURPHY,

NO. 93 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK,

ONE BLOCK WEST OF BROADWAY,

SECOND STORE FROM CORNER.

Pyle's "O. K." Soap,

ESTABLISHED IN 1860,

Has attained the highest reputation as a household Soap. It speaks for itself, and an intelligent trial is all we ask. All first-class Grocers keep it. JAMES PYLE, Manufacturer, No. 350 Washington-st., New-York.

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF PERSONS ABOUT LEAVING FOR EUROPE, AND ALSO THOSE PREPARING TO LEAVE THE CITY ON THEIR SUMMER TOUR, TO THE VAULTS OF

THE LONG ISLAND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

CORNER OF FULTON AND FRONT STS., BROOKLYN.

THE BUILDING IS CONVENIENTLY SITUATED, ONE BLOCK FROM THE FERRY, IS STRICTLY FIRE-PROOF, AND IS GUARDED NIGHT AND DAY BY FAITHFUL WATCHMEN.

THE VAULTS ARE CONSTRUCTED IN THE MOST APPROVED MANNER, AND ARE ABSOLUTELY BURGLAR-PROOF.

ALL PERSONS HAVING SECURITIES OR VALUABLES OF ANY KIND, THAT SHOULD BE DEPOSITED IN A PLACE OF SAFETY, ARE INVITED TO CALL AND INSPECT THE BUILDING AND VAULTS.

JOHN A. LOTT, President.
THOMAS MESSENGER, Vice-President.
JOHN DITMAS, Jr., Secretary.

THOS. R. AGNEW,

GREENWICH, CORNER MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, SPICES,

and everything in the line of

FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES.

"His Coffees and Teas are of the best. Also, his Sugars, Spices and Hams."—*Tribune*, Dec. 22, 1869.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.